The Daily Telegraph.

No. 10,411.] LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1888. [ONE PENNY.

NOTICE.—The CHARGE for ADVERTISEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS is FIVE SHILLINGS for THREE LINES and ONE SHILLING per LINE AFTERWARDS. Payments for these announcements must be made by P.O. order or cheque.

BIRTHS.

BARLOW.—On the 22th ult., at Bromley-road, Beckenham, the wife of E. G. B. Barlow, of a daughter.

BROUGH.—On the 30th ult., at Alexandra-villas, Finsbury Park, the wife of J. R. Brough, of a daughter.

BROWNING.—On the 28th ult., at Onslow-gardens, the wife of [illegible] Browning, of a daughter.

DICKSON.—On the 27th ult., at Charlton, the wife of Commander [illegible] Dickson, R.N., of a daughter.

FALKLAND.—On the 29th ult., at Wilton-crescent, Viscountess Falkland, of a daughter.

GILMOUR.—On the 27th ult., at Lee-terrace, Blackheath, the wife of D. Gilmour, of a son.

GUILLEBAUD.—On the 30th ult., at South Grove, Malvern, the wife of the Rev. E. D. Guillebaud, of a son.

LAUGHTON.—On the 22th ult., at Sinclair-road, West Kensington Park, the wife of Prof. J. K. Laughton, of a daughter.

LAZARUS.—On the 30th ult., at Queen's-gardens, the wife of S. Lazarus, of a daughter.

TAYLOR.—On the 29th ult., at Billington-road, New-cross, the wife of J. R. Taylor, of a daughter.

TIMES.—On the 1st inst., at Alexandra-road, Gipsy-hill, the wife of [illegible] Times, of a son.

WALLER.—On the 29th ult., at Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Maurice Waller, R.E., of a son.

WHEELER.—On the 1st inst., at Suffolk House, South Norwood, the wife of F. F. Wheeler, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ABBOTTS—HUTCHISON.—On the 26th ult., at Hamilton Park-terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow, George Whateley, son of L. W. Abbotts, Burton-on-Trent, to Margaret Soutar, daughter of the late J. Hutchison.

ALSTON—MEYRICK.—On the 29th ult., at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, Arthur, son of the late W. E. Alston, of The [illegible], near Leicester, and Limmeure Hall, Essex, to Fanny Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Meyrick.

CATON—CROUCH.—On the 29th ult., at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Enfield Chase, Henry Caton, of Glebe-avenue, Enfield, to Charlotte Mabel, daughter of J. W. Crouch, of Chariton, The Ridgway, Enfield.

COOPER—PYKE.—On the 29th ult., at H.B.M. Legation, Brussels, W. C. P. Cooper, of Walton, Norfolk, to Constance, daughter of D. Pyke, jun., Esq., D.L. and J.P. for the county of [illegible].

FERGUSON—HAWKINS.—On Oct. 1, at St. Margaret's Church, [illegible] Cardiff, by the Rev. F. J. Beck, Ernest Stuart, third son of John Ferguson, of Cardiff, to Constance Evelyn Legay, only daughter of W. L. Hawkins, of Cardiff.

FRAVENTI—CHARLTON.—On the 29th ult., at the parish church, St. Pancras, Francesco Fraventi, of Naples, to Mary, daughter of G. Charlton, late of Piccadilly.

GEORGES—MILNE.—On the 20th ult., at Rubislaw Parish Church, Aberdeen, Capt. J. W. M. Georges, Madras Staff Corps, son of the late Col. J. C. Georges, to Edith Aiken, daughter of G. Milne, of Westwood, Aberdeen.

HEATON—SMITH.—On the 27th ult., at the church of St. John the Divine, Broadlands, William Ralph Heaton, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, to Elizabeth Hannah, daughter of J. W. Smith, of Sale, Cheshire.

PRESTON—PHILPOTT.—On the 26th ult., by special licence, at the parish church of St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, by the Rev. G. F. Lee, M.A., Rector, Edward Gausford Preston, of the firm of Messrs. De Jersey and Preston, 4, Tokenhouse-buildings, E.C., to Isabel Maud, fourth daughter of the late William Philpott, Esq., of that island, and niece to the Lord Bishop of Worcester.

SALTER—BAKER.—On the 1st inst., at St. Mary's, Brookfield, Francis John Salter, of Haughleigh villas, East Finchley, to Edith, daughter of T. Baker, of Highgate.

SHARPE—WILSON.—On the 28th ult., at Lady's Yards, Jedburgh, N.B., Alfred, son of the late J. Sharpe, of Waltham-cross, Herts, to Isabella, daughter of the late J. Wilson.

SLATER—SKIPWORTH.—On the 29th ult., at Moseley parish church, by the Rev. W. H. Colmore, Vicar, Charles Frederick Slater, Richmond, Surrey, to Eda Eleanor Skipworth, daughter of William Slater, Forest-road, Moseley, Worcestershire. No cards.

[illegible]

DEATHS.

[illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Admission To-day 10.0 to 9.30, 1s.—CONCERTS by renowned Crystal Palace Orchestra, at 12.30, 4.0 (free), conductor Mr. August Manns; Organ Recitals by Mr. J. G. Boardman; Military Band; Dr. Holden's Entertainment, 3.0, 7.0 (6d. and 1s.); Popular Entertainment, including Griffiths Bros., and their Blondin Donkey, 6.0 (free); Grand Ballet, 8.0 (free); Picture Gallery (open all day); Panorama (1s.), Toboggan, Switchback Railway.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND BALLET, THIS and EVERY EVENING, in Centre Transept (free), Fairy scenes of "Midsummer Night's Dream," under direction of Madame Katti Lanner and Mr. Oscar Barrett. Alhambra, Egyptian, Greek, Italian, Renaissance, and Roman Courts, and Grand Central Nave illuminated for promenade by Electric and Fairy Lights.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The VAUDEVILLE THEATRE COMPANY, TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 3.0, under direction of Mr. Thomas Thorne, in JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART.—Seats, 1s. to 5s.

FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—TO-MORROW (Thursday), by C. T. Brock and Co., at 8.0. Last display but one of the season. Repetition of the new and sensational firework drama, "The Avalanche." "This is to be seen and not described. . . . Its success was complete."—Referee.

FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 8.0, BROCK'S LIVING FIREWORKS (patented). "The Tournament" (a fight of the olden time), "The Boxers" (a fight of the modern time), "Blondin." "It was not until he threw his balancing pole into the air that it was seen that this illuminated figure was a human being."—Standard.

FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 8.0, the Mammoth Iris Fire Wheel, covering an area of 20,000 square feet; the Geometrical Carpet Device; the Coruscating Fiery Tree of the Tropics.

FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 8.0, the Fiery Niagara; the Aerial Wheatsheaf; Ascent of Gas Balloons and thousands of Shells, Rockets, and Roman Candles.

FIREWORKS.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—TO-MORROW (Thursday), at 8.0, the Magnesium Flash, a sudden and final glimpse of the peopled scene. "An object lesson in the capability of this powerful illuminant."—Morning Post.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY NEXT, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY in CARMEN, at 3.0. Grand Promenade Concert and Ballet, 6.0 till 10.0. Vocalists: Miss Thudichum and Mr. Barrington Foote. One Shilling Day.

CRYSTAL PALACE TABLE D'HOTE, 5s. per head, will be served to-morrow, from five o'clock, in the Garden Hall, overlooking the grounds. Tables can be reserved by letter or telegram to Bertram and Company.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.

BLONDIN.

BLONDIN, BLONDIN, BLONDIN.—The Hero of Niagara.

BLONDIN, BLONDIN, BLONDIN.—The most enthusiastic reception greets this veteran performer at every appearance. Unprecedented success.

BLONDIN, BLONDIN, BLONDIN.—The great and only Blondin is as novel as ever, and although in his 65th year, and 50 years before the public, he has no living equal, and probably there will never be found another Blondin.

BLONDIN, BLONDIN, BLONDIN.—As the opportunities of seeing the great Blondin must necessarily be few, as he seldom now appears in public, all families should come and see this wonderful and popular favourite, who was the delight of their fathers and grandfathers.

BLONDIN, BLONDIN, BLONDIN.—Blondin performs his unique, original, and celebrated feats of walking, running, somersaults, balancing on chairs, cooking an omelette, riding a bicycle, and carrying a man across the high rope and his numerous acts which have made his name a household word for the past 55 years.

BLONDIN, BLONDIN, BLONDIN.—Notice.—Blondin will perform EVERY EVENING, at 9.15, and To-morrow Afternoon and Every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon only, at 4.45. Notice.—Visitors to Niagara in London have ample time to see "The Hero of Niagara."

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Haydn, Rossini.—Mr. H. [illegible]

[illegible]

ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC. Instituted 1822. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1830. Under the immediate patronage of the QUEEN and the Royal Family.
Principal—Dr. A. C. MACKENZIE.
The NEXT FORTNIGHTLY CONCERT OCT. 20.
Tenterden-street, Hanover-square. JOHN GILL, Secretary.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

SIX GRAND CONCERTS,

MONDAY, Oct. 8, to SATURDAY, Oct. 13.

RUSSIAN NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY.

GRAND OPERA CHORUS in NATIONAL COSTUMES, with Orchestra of 100 Performers, including

FORTY-EIGHT LADY PIANISTS, who will PLAY on 24 Broadwood's grand pianofortes (96 hands) OPERAS: Anton Rubinstein's "The Demon," M. J. Glinka's "Life for the Czar," Tchaykowski's "Mazeppa"; also compositions by Sierowa, Balakerewa, Rimskowa, Korsakowa, Dargomishskawa, &c. Commencing each evening at eight.—Boxes, £1 1s. to £4 4s.; stalls, 7s. 6d.; arena, 5s.; central balcony, 4s.; side balcony, 3s.; gallery, 1s. Tickets to be had at the Royal Albert Hall, and the usual Agents.

LONDON SYMPHONY CONCERTS.—Mr. Henschel, conductor.—The series of the Third Season, 1888-89, will comprise 10 EVENING CONCERTS, to take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL on the following TUESDAYS, Nov. 20, 27, Dec. 4, 11, Jan. 15, 22, 29, Feb. 5, 12, 19, and in addition (not included in the subscription) two afternoon concerts on Wednesdays, Dec. 19 and Feb. 27.—Subscription: Reserved seats for the series of 10 concerts, £2 12s. and £1 10s.; single tickets, 7s. 6d. and 4s.; unreserved seats: Single ticket, 2s.; admission 1s., at the usual Agents'.—N. Vert, 6, Cork-street, W.

LONDON ORGAN SCHOOL and COLLEGE of MUSIC.—Established 1865 by the Rev. Scotson Clark, Mus. B.
Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY.
Principal—Henry Clark.
The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, in NOVEMBER.
The study of the pianoforte is made a special feature of the college. Pianoforte pupils receive instruction on the organ without extra charge. Pupils can enter at any time.
Omnibuses from all parts.—3, Prince's-street, Cavendish-square (close to Oxford-circus).
For prospectus apply to the Director of Classes,
T. H. Y. TROTTER, M.A., Mus. Bac. Oxon.

KENSINGTON SCHOOL of MUSIC, 126, Cromwell-road, S.W. Established 1876.
Under the immediate patronage of
H.R.H. Princess CHRISTIAN,
H.R.H. the Princess MARY ADELAIDE, Duchess of TECK,
H.H. the Duke of TECK.
President—H.R.H. Prince CHRISTIAN.
Principal—Mr. William Buels.
The NEXT STUDENTS' CONCERT, OCT. 18.
Private Lessons in Singing, on the Pianoforte, Violin, Violoncello, &c.
Prospectus of the Secretary.

LONDON CONSERVATOIRE of MUSIC. Inst. 1876. Porchester-road, W.—ORATORIO REHEARSAL, TO-NIGHT, at eight. Opera, Thursday. Scholarships (resident, &c.) are granted to students competent to take part. Forms for the Conservatoire. City or Birmingham branches, by letter to Secretary. LANSDOWNE COTTELL, Director.

HERR PEINIGER'S MUSIC SCHOOL, Harrow.—The NEXT CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT takes place OCT. 17. Professional pupils will find great facilities in studies, unhampered by town attractions. Board with responsible householders.—Write to Herr Peiniger, Ward House, Harrow.

MADAME DE LLANA will give a CONCERT of CHAMBER MUSIC, at PRINCES' HALL, Piccadilly, on MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 8, at 8.30. Vocalist, Mr. Iver M'Kay. Instrumentalists: Violin, Mr. Otto Bernhardt; viola, Mr. Hann; violoncello, Mr. Adolph Brousil; pianoforte, Madame de Llana. The programme will include Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Quartet in B minor and Kreutzer Sonata (Beethoven), &c.—Tickets, 10s. 6d., 3s., and 1s., at the usual Agents' and at the Hall.—N. Vert, 6, Cork-street, W.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Under the Management of Mr. Alfred German Reed and Mr. Corney Grain.—WILL RE-OPEN for the Autumn [illegible]

[illegible]

ITALIAN EXHIBITION, West Brompton, Earl's-court, and West Kensington.
Patron—His Majesty the KING of ITALY.
Hon. President—H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY.
Director-General—John R. Whitley, Esq.
President of the Reception Committee—Col. J. T. North.
President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce—Cav. L. Bonacina.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
The Exhibition of the Year.
The Greatest Success of 1888.
The most valuable and Varied Collection
Of Italian Sculpture and Paintings ever exhibited.
Magnificent and Unique Display
Of Italian Industries and Wines.
2,000 exclusively Italian Exhibitors.
Notice.—This exhibition is not only advertised as the most representative exhibition held in London this year, but is admitted to be so by all impartial persons. More people have visited this exhibition than any other held in London this year, and the actual daily attendance continues to be larger than at any other exhibition now being held in London.
The Reconstruction and Revival of Italy.—A lecture on this subject will be delivered by J. S. Jeans, Esq., on Friday, Oct. 5, in the Concert Hall of the Italian Exhibition, at five p.m. Any one interested in the above may obtain cards of invitation (admitting to the Exhibition) on application to Vincent A. Applin, Esq., Secretary, Italian Exhibition, S.W.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.
10. 0 a.m.—Main Building, Fine Art Galleries, and Annexes Open.
11.30 a.m.—Roman Forum, Borghese Gardens, Capri Grotto.
11.30 a.m.—Antique Statuary (Photos) from the Vatican.
12.30 p.m.—The late King Victor Emmanuel's Hunting Tent.
A Street in Pompeii, Faenza Pottery Manufacture.
Venetian Lace Makers, Italian Naval Exhibits.
1.30 p.m.—The Sorrento Singers and Tarantella Performers.
2. 0 to 10.45 p.m.—The Italian Exhibition Band (Conductor, Hiram Henton).
Alpine Switchback Railway.
3. 0 p.m.—The Neapolitan Mandolinists in Wine Annexe.
3. 0 p.m.—The Celebrated Italian Marionettes.
4. 0 p.m.—Roman Coliseum on "Wild West" Arena.
4.30 p.m.—The Neapolitan Mandolinists.
5.30 p.m.—The Sorrento Singers and Tarantella Performers.
6. 0 p.m.—"Quirinale" Italian Dinner.
7.30 p.m.—The Neapolitan Mandolinists in Wine Annexe.
7.30 p.m.—The Celebrated Italian Marionettes.
8. 0 p.m.—Roman Coliseum on "Wild West" Arena.
9. 0 p.m.—The Neapolitan Mandolinists.
Charming Gardens and Illuminated Fêtes Every Evening.
For further particulars see 1d. and 2d. Daily Programmes.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—TO-DAY, at 4.0 and 8.0 p.m.
Rome Under the Emperors.
Inauguration of the Coliseum
By the Emperor Titus.
On the "Wild West" Arena. Wet or Dry.
The First Reproduction of the Roman Coliseum ever Constructed in England. The Arena is of the exact dimensions of the Coliseum Arena in Rome.
Cæsar's Triumphal Procession, Wrestling, Foot Races, Gladiatorial Combats, Chariot Races, the Rescue of the Innocents, &c.
Harry Hutchens, Champion Sprint Runner of the World, against Hounslow and Charles.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.—Cheap Excursions (including admission) from all parts of the United Kingdom. See railway bills.
Admission to the Exhibition, 1s. OPEN 10.0 a.m. to 11.0 p.m. DAILY. VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

IRISH EXHIBITION.—The Greatest Success.—
Open nine a.m. to eleven p.m.
FOUR MILITARY BANDS.
The Donegal Industrial Village.
The Sham Fight. Parade Ground and Grand Stand.
The Horse Show.
The Leaping Competitions.
The Dairy Show.
The Show of Kerry Cows, Bulls, and Heifers.
The Old Irish Market Place.
The British Army Quadrilles by four Military Bands, and Pipers and Drummers of the Scots Guards.
The Fine Art Department and Loan Collection.
The Rocks, Cave, and Dripping Well.
The Ruins of Blarney Castle.
The Royal Irish Theatre. Humorous Sketch, "Paddy's Wedding." Irish Fun, Songs, and Dances.
Irish Minstrels at three and eight daily.
Illuminations and Fireworks every evening.
Recitals on Wedlake's Organ.

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PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, carrying H.M.'s mails to INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.—P. and O. ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES, as under:

BOMBAY and KURRACHEE, by P. and O., from LONDON and BRINDISI EVERY WEEK. Dates of departure:

	Tons.	London.	Marsls.	Naples.	Brindisi.
Rome	5,011	Oct. 4	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	—
Clyde	4,136	Oct. 11	—	—	Oct. 22
Arcadia	6,362	Oct. 20	Oct. 26	Oct. 28	—
Peshawur	3,327	Oct. 25	—	—	Nov. 5

CALCUTTA and MADRAS DIRECT, by P. and O., from LONDON EVERY FORTNIGHT. Dates of departure as follows:

		London.	Naples.
Mirzapore	3,813 tons	Oct. 11	Oct. 19
Ganges	4,206 tons	Oct. 25	Nov. 2
Rohilla	3,511 tons	Nov. 8	Nov. 16
Nepaul	3,564 tons	Nov. 22	Dec. 7

CEYLON DIRECT, by P. and O., from London Every Week.

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN, by P. and O., EVERY FORTNIGHT. Dates of departure as follows:

		London.	Brindisi.
Paramatta	4,771 tons	Oct. 4	Oct. 15
Victoria	6,268 tons	Oct. 18	Oct. 29
Massilia	4,918 tons	Nov. 1	Nov. 12
Oceana	6,362 tons	Nov. 15	Nov. 26

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
The P. and O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS, carrying HER MAJESTY'S MAILS, leave LONDON for SYDNEY, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Albany direct, calling at Brindisi, every fortnight. Dates of departure as follows:

			Tons.	H.P.
Oct. 4	Parramatta	Capt. R. G. Murray	4,771	4,500
Oct. 18	Victoria	Capt. G. F. Cates	6,268	7,000
Nov. 1	Massilia	Capt. S. D. Shallard	4,918	5,000
Nov. 15	Oceana	Capt. P. S. Tomlin	6,362	7,000
Nov. 29	Carthage	Capt. E. G. Stead	5,013	5,500
Dec. 13	Rome	Capt. A. W. Adamson	5,011	5,000

First saloon, £60 to £70; second saloon, £35 to £37; return tickets, £95 to £105. First and second saloon passengers only carried.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS to the EAST.—The P. and O. COMPANY issue return tickets at reduced fares to India, China, Japan, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Mediterranean Ports, and Egypt.

GIBRALTAR, Malta, Brindisi, Port Said, and Ismailia.—P. and O. COMPANY despatch WEEKLY from LONDON one of their large and well-appointed steamers for the above ports. Cheap single and return tickets.

ALEXANDRIA from LONDON, by sea, by P. and O., EVERY ALTERNATE THURSDAY, calling at Gibraltar, Malta, and Brindisi; and from Venice, every alternate Friday afternoon; from Brindisi, every alternate Monday morning.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY'S OFFICES.—For passage and freight apply at 122, Leadenhall-street, and 25, Cockspur-street. Freight Brokers, Escombe Bros. and Co., Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and London. Parcels 6d. per lb.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.—FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.—The following Steamships, belonging to the Orient and Pacific Companies, leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct, with her Majesty's mails, taking passengers for all ports in Australasia:

Cuzco	3,918 tons	4,000 h.p.	Oct. 12.
Orient	5,386 "	6,000 "	Oct. 26.
Lusitania	3,825 "	4,000 "	Nov. 9.
Oroya	6,100 "	7,000 "	Nov. 23.
Orizaba	6,100 "	7,000 "	Dec. 7.
Liguria	4,666 "	4,200 "	Dec. 21.

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice.
Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Cheap single and return tickets.
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.
For freight or passage apply to the latter firm, or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

NEW ZEALAND, Tasmania, Australia, calling at Teneriffe, Cape Town, and at Hobart, to land passengers for Tasmania and Australia (through bookings).—SHAW, SAVILL, and ALBION COMPANY (Limited) despatch their magnificent full-powered Royal Mail Steamers from LONDON (Royal Albert Dock) to New Zealand every four weeks. The next departures are—
Oct. 4 ...... Ionic ... 4,753 tons ... Capt. W. H. Kidley.
Nov. 1 ...... Coptic ... 4,448 tons ... Capt. Geo. Burton, R.N.R.
From Plymouth two days later. [illegible]

[illegible]

OSTEND.—EVERY WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY. Fares: 15s. and 10s.; return, 21s. and 15s. 6d.; excursion Sunday to Tuesday, 15s. or 10s. 6d.—Apply to the G. S. N. Co., 55, Great Tower-street, or 14, Waterloo-place, London.

EDINBURGH and GLASGOW EXHIBITION.—The magnificent new steamship SEAMEW, 3,500 horse-power, fitted with the electric light and all modern improvements, as also the ss. LIBRA, leave IRONGATE and ST. KATHARINE'S WHARF, EVERY SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY respectively, for EDINBURGH. These ships are the finest vessels on the East Coast. Fares—Chief cabin, 22s.; return, 34s.; fore cabin, 16s.; return, 24s. 6d.—Apply to the G. S. N. Co., 55, Great Tower-street, or 14, Waterloo-place, London, or 16, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh.

HULL.—From LONDON (Irongate and St. Katharine's Wharf), EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at eight a.m. Fares 10s. and 7s.; return 15s. and 11s.—Apply to the G. S. N. Co., 55, Great Tower-st., or 14, Waterloo-place, London.

BRIGHTON.—CHEAP FIRST-CLASS DAY TICKETS, LONDON to BRIGHTON, EVERY WEEK DAY.
From Victoria, 10.0 a.m. Fare 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car.
Cheap Half-Guinea First-class Day Tickets to Brighton.
Every Saturday, from Victoria and London Bridge.
Admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.
Cheap First-class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday.
From Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. Fare, 10s.

PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via Newhaven, Dieppe, and Rouen.—EXPRESS DAY SERVICE EVERY WEEK DAY, as under:

	Victoria Station.	London Bridge Station.	Paris.
Oct. 4	Dep. 11 5 a.m.	Dep. 11 10 a.m.	Arr. 11 45 p.m.
" 5	" 11 50 a.m.	" 11 55 a.m.	" 12 10 midt.
" 6	" 7 5 a.m.	" 7 10 a.m.	" 6 55 p.m.
" 8	" 8 10 a.m.	" 8 20 a.m.	" 6 35 p.m.
" 9	" 8 45 a.m.	" 8 50 a.m.	" 7 15 p.m.
" 10	" 8 45 a.m.	" 8 50 a.m.	" 7 15 p.m.

This Express Day Service will continue running up to and including Tuesday, Oct. 16 only.
Fixed Service.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m. and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every week day and Sunday.
Fares.—London to Paris and back: 1st Class. 2nd Class.
Available for return within one month .. £2 17 0 £2 1 0
Third Class return tickets (by the night service), 33s.
A spacious and commodious station has been constructed on the new East Quay at Newhaven, wherein passengers will find every possible convenience and comfort.
The Brittany, Normandy, Paris, and Rouen, splendid fast paddle steamers, accomplish the passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently in about 3½ hours.
Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car will be run in the Special Day Tidal train each way between Victoria and Newhaven.

FOR full particulars see time book, tourists' programme, and handbills, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station, and at the following Branch Offices, where tickets may also be obtained: West-end General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hays' Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Ludgate-circus Office. By order, A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Change of Wharf.—SCARBOROUGH (calling off) and SUNDERLAND, weather permitting.—S.s. GENERAL HAVELOCK, lighted by electricity (C. Douglas), now leaves VICTORIA WHARF (Regent's Canal entrance), Limehouse, E., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, twelve noon. Returning every Saturday.

LONDON, CHATHAM, and DOVER RAILWAY.
Important Notice.—Shortening of the Royal Mail Route between London and Paris, via Dover and Calais. The INTERNATIONAL MAIL EXPRESS SERVICES leave VICTORIA STATION DAILY as under:
8.20 a.m. 11.0 a.m. 8.0 p.m.
Holborn Viaduct and St. Paul's five minutes earlier.
The L. C. and D. Co.'s fast steamer Invicta leaves Dover daily at 10.15 a.m., and Calais at 1.30 p.m., and Express or Victoria leaves Dover at 12.55 p.m., and Calais at 3.45 p.m.
BRUSSELS, Cologne, the Rhine, Wiesbaden, Homburg, &c.—Through carriages from Calais to Cologne.
GENEVA, Lausanne, and Neuchatel.—Express through Services, viâ Calais-Paris-Dijon, &c.—Return tickets, 1st and 2nd Class, for 45 days.

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The List for Applications will be Closed, for Town and Country, on Saturday, Oct. 6.
Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is guaranteed on the undermentioned shares until Dec. 31, 1890.

BRIGHTON and DYKE RAILWAY.—Worked and maintained in perpetuity, under special sanction of Parliament, by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company.—Total share capital, £72,000.—Applications are invited for 2,000 DEFERRED SHARES of £5 each at par, payable as follows: £1 per share on application, £2 Nov. 10, £2 Dec. 10, or the full amount can be paid up at once, interest being guaranteed on all amounts paid up from date or dates of payment at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum until 31st Dec., 1890, which will be paid half-yearly, on 1st July and 1st January each year, and secured by a deposit placed in the hands of trustees of an amount sufficient to pay the same to the date above named.
Directors.
The Honourable ASHLEY PONSONBY, 9, Prince's-gardens, London, S.W., Chairman.
Major W. F. Gordon, 12, Montague-street, Portman-square, London, W.
Colonel Wm. Swynfen Jervis, Lansdowne House, The Parade, Leamington.
Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., Lombard-street, London, E.C.
Secretary and Offices—Henry E. Warren, Esq., 20, Budge-row, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

BRIGHTON and DYKE RAILWAY.—The railway was opened for traffic on September 1st, 1887, and notwithstanding the terribly inclement weather which has prevailed since that date, the resources of the line have been taxed to the utmost to carry the thousands of people desiring to make the journey to the far-famed "Devil's Dyke," more than 150,000 passengers having travelled over the line during the 12 months ending August 31, 1888.
The shares for which applications are now invited form part of the above-named capital of the company, the money being required for the erection of additional station buildings, refreshment rooms, and the increase of the sidings, roads, &c., at the Dyke end of the railway, which the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company have called upon this company to carry out, in order to afford facilities for the enormous traffic.
These shares are entitled to the whole of the money available for dividends after £2,760 per annum, the interest upon the debentures and preferred shares has been paid. The receipts, it is estimated, will, when the railway is fully developed, amount to sufficient to pay substantial dividends upon these shares. A clause is inserted in the working agreement by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Company, which provides that all profits exceeding 7 per cent. per annum shall be equally divided between the two companies.
The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company's Ordinary and Deferred Stocks are now quoted as under:
Deferred £132 per £100 Stock, being 32 per cent. premium.
Ordinary £145 " " " 45 " "
In accordance with the agreement entered into, the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company is working and will maintain this railway in perpetuity, paying over half-yearly to this company, for distribution among the shareholders, 45 per cent. of the gross receipts.
In addition to this proportion of the traffic receipts, the Dyke Company receives the whole of the rents for advertising spaces, bookstalls, automatic machines, cloak rooms, refreshment rooms, &c., which will form a valuable source of income to this company.

BRIGHTON and DYKE RAILWAY.—When this company's terminal station, platforms, sidings, &c., at the Dyke end of the line are enlarged, and thereby the traffic, and other sources of income (referred to in the previous paragraph), are fully developed, the directors confidently anticipate that the net earnings of the company will be sufficient to pay substantial dividends, but in order to allow a certain amount of time for this result to be attained interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is guaranteed upon these shares until December 31st, 1890.
"The Devil's Dyke" is a large natural cleft or gap in the northern slope of the Sussex Downs, situate about five and a half miles to the north-west of Brighton, at an elevation of 700ft. above the level of the sea, and from its summit the most lovely and extensive panoramic view can be obtained of the surrounding country. This extraordinary work of nature has always been one of the greatest attractions in the neighbourhood of Brighton to visitors and excursionists, but the public road from Brighton to "The Dyke" traverses rising ground almost the whole distance, and ordinary conveyances occupy about two hours and a half in travelling there and back, to hire which, including any reasonable time there, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BLACKBURN CORPORATION TRAMWAYS COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for 500 FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE BONDS of £10 each, redeemable in 10 years. The tramways are about 7¼ miles long, held on lease from the Corporation of Blackburn, at a nominal rent, for 21 years from 1887, with a stipulation that, if the Corporation do not renew the lease for a further period of 21 years, they shall buy the undertaking at a valuation. The company possess a freehold depôt, costing over £5,000, in Blackburn, and a depôt, costing over £3,500, at Intack, held for 999 years, at a small ground rent of £20; also leasehold premises in Market-street, Church, 14 engines and 14 steam cars, six horse cars and 60 horses, besides miscellaneous property, on which upwards of £67,000 has been spent; on all of which the above small mortgage forms a first charge. This security would prove an admirable security for trust funds. The company since its formation has regularly paid 5 per cent. interest to its preference shareholders, and over 7 per cent. average to its ordinary shareholders. Three sections of the line are open and running. The fourth and last section is being commenced, and will be completed this year. Applications will be entertained in the order received.—Further particulars and forms of application can be obtained of Arthur W. Blunt, Secretary, 11, Pancras-lane, London, E.C.

SEVEN PER CENT. REGISTERED FIRST MORTGAGES NEGOTIATED by AUSTIN and CO., 156, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C., and Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A.—Pamphlet and particulars on application to Mr. C. H. Tindal, Resident Partner, or Messrs. J. and W. Maude, Solicitors, Arundel House, Arundel-street, W.C.

TO CREDITORS of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—In liquidation.—The New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited) is prepared to PURCHASE admitted CLAIMS on the Oriental Bank Corporation in Liquidation, at 19s. 6d. in the pound for immediate cash, or at 20s. in the pound payment in the Corporation's Three and a Half Perpetual Debenture Stock.
Particulars and forms will be supplied on application by the Head Office, 40, Threadneedle-street, London; the West-end Agency, 25, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, S.W.; or by the Managers of the Bank's Branches in Scotland, 21, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, and 9, Panmure-street, Dundee.

THE NOTTINGHAM SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Incorporated by 49 and 50 Victoria, 25th June, 1886.—Notice is Hereby Given, that the FOURTH HALF YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 19th day of October, 1888, at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at the OFFICES of the Company, 1, King John's-chambers, Nottingham, for the transaction of the general business of the company; and on the conclusion of the ordinary business the said meeting will be made special for the purpose of considering and determining upon the creation and issue of New Shares or Stock, under the authority of the Nottingham Suburban Railway Act, 1886.
October 1, 1888. DUNCAN F. BASDEN, Secretary.

LONDON ORGAN SCHOOL and COLLEGE of MUSIC.—Est. 1865, by the Rev. Scotson Clark, Mus. B.
Patron—His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY.
Principal—Henry Clark.
PIANO, SINGING, violin, 'cello, flute, organ, harmony, &c. Professors: Messrs. Fiori, Romano, Pearce (Mus. Doc. Cantab.), Trotter, M.A. (Mus. Bac. Oxon.), Frost, Nunner, Schiller, Breuillard, Muller, Mart, Marshall, Hall, Fraulein Anna Vogt, &c. Pupils can enter at any time. No entrance examination. Prospectus on application to the Secretary, 3, Princes-street, Cavendish-square (close to Oxford-circus).

CITY SCHOOL of MUSIC.—Patron, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.—Solo Singing, Harmony, Pianoforte, Organ, Harmonium, Violin, Elocution, Languages, &c. Private lessons and classes at popular fees.—Apply to the Secretary, 26, Knightrider-street, St. Paul's.

PIANO, Violin, and Singing.—Private LESSONS given by Mr. A. LAYLAND, at 53, Mortimer-street, Regent-street, W., and 50, The Grove, Hammersmith. His system of teaching ensures to the pupil of any age an easy and rapid progress. Fee £1 1s. per term. Instruments lent with option of purchase.

SINGING, Piano, Accompaniments, Reading, Composition, Bookkeeping, Writing, Spelling, French (privately taught), 1s. lesson, at 31, Euston-road, King's-cross. The easy system ensures success to persons of all ages. Pupils visited.

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JOHN SHAW,
STOCK and SHARE DEALER,
NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10,
WARDROBE CHAMBERS, DOCTORS'-COMMONS.
No. 1.—PRIVATE.
No. 2.—BANKING DEPARTMENT.
No. 3.—CASHIER'S DEPARTMENT.
No. 4.—ENGLISH RAILS and FOREIGN STOCKS.
No. 5.—GENERAL and DEALING ROOM.
No. 6.—INVESTMENT ROOM and TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
No. 7.—AMERICAN and MINING MARKET.
No. 8.—READING and GENERAL ROOM.
No. 9.—CLERKS' ROOM.
No. 10.—INVESTMENT or GENERAL BUSINESS ROOM.
NO. 8, HAYMARKET.
NO. 165, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET,
NO. 18, WESTBOURNE-GROVE,
CENTRAL CHAMBERS, THE QUADRANT, BRIGHTON.
MANCHESTER—BRIDGEWATER CHAMBERS, 6, Brown-street.
Bankers: Capital and Counties Bank, Ludgate-hill; Capital and Counties Bank, Covent-garden; Capital and Counties Bank, Brighton; Central Bank of London, Newgate-street, E.C. Telephone Numbers: City, 1,578; West-end, 3,880; Brighton, 160. Telegraphic Addresses: "John Shaw, London;" "John Shaw, Brighton."
COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.
THE ADVANTAGES I OFFER to COUNTRY CUSTOMERS are: No brokerage, immediate settlements, liability strictly limited to amount deposited, unless otherwise arranged. Close prices. Telegrams free on opening stock and on every necessary inquiry. Prices sent by telegram at any time free, whether business is done or not. Exhaustive list of prices weekly free.
LONDON CUSTOMERS.
ADVANTAGES TO.
They can open up any Stock, however speculative, at close prices, and there are more facilities for dealing by telephone and other recording instruments than any other office in London. The rooms for operators are much more commodious, and there is a larger staff to attend upon customers.
No matter the state of the market, or whether immediate dividends or traffics are imminent, John Shaw deals there and then.
SPECULATIVE INVESTMENTS.
ARGENTINE HARD DOLLARS.
My latest issued advice for speculative investment was Argentine Hard Dollars. These I recommended when they stood at 60. A purchaser would have since received a quarter's dividend of £3 ... on 1,000 dollars, the equivalent of £1,000 stock. They have since been 73½, so that, allowing for the accrued interest in value, a purchaser would have received interest at the rate of over 20 per cent. per annum on the amount invested, and had they been purchased with a cover of 2 per cent., the profit secured would have been at the rate of 882 per cent. on amount invested.
I again repeat I have been invariably right in my speculative investments. I only recommend good dividend paying stocks, and I think this system of making money well worth your attention. See below.
NOTICE
HIGHEST and LOWEST.
OWING to the ENORMOUS DEMAND for Mr. JOHN SHAW'S HIGHEST and LOWEST, his STOCK is NEARLY EXHAUSTED, and applicants must not be disappointed if he cannot supply them, as this year's edition is now out of print.
£5 COMMANDS £500 STOCK.
NO OTHER LIABILITY WHATEVER.
JOHN SHAW, STOCK and SHARE DEALER,
Deals at Close Prices.
Opens Speculative Accounts with 1 per Cent. Cover.
Cover runs off at Middle Price.
Settles differences Daily.
Charges no Brokerage for Speculative Accounts, and Moderate Brokerage on Investments.
Charges no Brokerage for Carrying Over or Closing.
Lends Money to any amount on approved Stocks and shares.
Gives every attention to Personal Applications, Letters, or Telegrams.
Sends Telegrams Free on Opening or Closing Stock, or on any necessary inquiry.
Guarantees Close Market Prices on receipt of instructions, but does not undertake to deal before eleven or after four o'clock.
Draws particular attention to Speculative Investments. Stocks opened at one office can be closed at any of
JOHN SHAW'S other Offices, as they are all in direct communication.
Customers wishing quiet consultations on investments, &c., should call at Wardrobe-chambers, where there are always private rooms set apart for this purpose, and competent men to advise.

MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING.

A somewhat easier tendency has been reported in the discount market, though no actual decline occurred in rates. Three months' bills were negotiated at 4 per cent. without any condition, and six months' were quoted 3¾, ⅞. The payment of instalments on the Indian and New Zealand loans caused an active demand for short loans in the morning at 4 per cent., but the closing rate was not higher than 3. As much as 5 per cent., however, was paid for advances on Consols in connection with the pending settlement, and some money was borrowed at the Bank for a few days at 4½. Further withdrawals were made by the India Council, and an additional amount will be taken to-morrow, but the chief operation will be on Thursday, when decided stringency will doubtless be felt. On Friday about five millions will be released against the repayment of the balance of the Indian Four per Cent. Loan, and on the following day the distribution of the dividends on the Funds will begin. The market will, consequently, show comparative ease for a time, although a large sum will soon be repayable to the Bank. It is estimated that, after the completion of a pending transaction, the Council will still have about five millions employed in the discount market, the whole of which, with about two millions more, will be required on Jan. 1 next for the purchase of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, under the agreement entered into early in the year. Only a small amount of gold was sent into the Bank, but an important recovery in the French exchange is expected after the completion of the Bourse settlement at the end of the week. Meanwhile money continues in active demand in Paris at 3½ per cent., the charge of the Bank of France. Further shipments of gold to Buenos Ayres are very probable, though the next Royal Mail packet will not leave Southampton till Oct. 11. A Messageries boat, however, will sail from Bordeaux on Friday next. On the other hand, the export of this metal from Australia is increasing, an Orient steamer having just left Adelaide with about £150,000, thus raising the aggregate in course of transmission hither to nearly £400,000, of which a considerable portion is expected to come to hand in a few days. On the whole, the tendency of the bullion movement at the moment is rather more favourable.

On the Stock Exchange fears of dearer money induced the closing of many speculative accounts for a rise, and prices were nearly all lower. The markets gave way in the earlier hours, and left off flat after a temporary recovery on a false report that about £200,000 in gold had been taken to Threadneedle-street. No real revival of business is expected till after the meeting on Thursday of the Bank directors. Consols for money fell ⅜ per cent. at one time, to 96⅛, but the final price—96⅜—was ¼ higher than yesterday's. A similar recovery occurred for the account. Foreign bonds were sold, and the decline in Argentine, Brazilian, Buenos Ayres Cedulas, Greek Monopoly, Uruguayan Six per Cents., and Venezuelan ranged from ½ to 1 per cent. The tone was rather better at the last, partly in response to a partial recovery on the Paris Bourse, in spite of high rates of continuation at the liquidation. Colonial Government Debentures were comparatively steady.

Home railways fell ½ to 1 per cent., and closed at about the worst. Sheffield "A" was offered on the fortnightly working statement, given below. North-Western was exceptionally firm. The decline in most of the American lines ranged from ½ to ¾. Sales were made throughout the day, and below New York equivalents, the depression being most marked in Milwaukees, Louisvilles, Atlantic Firsts, Norfolk and Westerns, and Denvers. Grand Trunks rose a little, as well as Mexican (Vera Cruz) Stocks and National Bonds, while Central receded. As regards Argentine railroads, Buenos Ayres and Rosario Ordinary advanced 3 per cent., and Northern fell 5. Cable and bank shares showed dulness, and a moderate decline took place in some of the miscellaneous. In copper mines Tintos relapsed at one time, but the last quotation (23⅛) was ⅛ higher than yesterday's. Late in the day purchases were made on French account, and favourable rumours were circulated respecting the dividend. Mason and Barry and Panulcillo were lower. No variation was apparent in the diamond shares that are usually chiefly dealt in, but some of the Indian and Queensland gold slightly receded.

French gold coin, valued at £45,000, was bought by the Bank, but the net efflux since the date of the last return has, so far, been £382,000. A large amount of notes and coin has doubtless been also taken for home purposes, as customary about this period.

The Pembroke Castle, from the Cape, has brought £30,000 in specie. Gold amounting to £149,000 has left Adelaide by the Oroya.

Limited transactions took place in bar silver at 43⅝d per ounce, being unaltered, and in Mexican dollars at 42⅜d, or ⅛d advance. Indian transfers rose 1-32d—Bombay to 1s 4 17-32d, and Calcutta to 1s 4½d. As regards Rupee Paper, the Four and a Half per Cents. declined ⅛, to 72⅛, ⅜, and the Four per Cents. showed no variation, at 68⅛, ⅜. A special allotment of Telegraphic Transfers on Calcutta, to the amount of £10,000, at 1s 4 21-32d, was made by the India Council.

Messrs. Sharpe and Wilkins report as follows on the bullion market:

After the date of our last circular some more business was done in silver at 44 3-16d, 44⅛d, and 44 1-16d, but all the orders were speedily completed, as the high prices brought out plenty of sellers. From this point a reaction set in, and for some days prices were quite nominal, until eventually, at 43d, the market became steady and has continued good, the price during the last few days having risen to 43⅝d per ounce standard. The Indian exchanges, after being weak, have steadied again, but are still below the parity of silver, and it will be necessary for some improvement to take place before we can count on any stability in the silver market. Mexican dollars declined with the value of silver, and fell from 43d to 42d per ounce, but, with a good demand for China and the increased value of bar silver, a good business has been done at higher rates; the nearest price to-day is 42⅜d per ounce. The arrivals of gold and coin during the fortnight have amounted to about £1,220,000, and have been sent into the Bank of England. The withdrawals have consisted of sovereigns—£820,000 for South America, £500,000 for Russia, and £350,000 chiefly for Portugal.

Dulness was reported on the Continental Bourses, and at Berlin, Egyptian Preference and Unified, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, Hungarian, Austrian, Deutsche Bank, Mexican, and Lombardo declined. In Paris a reduction was apparent in Crédit Foncier, Panama Canal, Suez, Greek, Ottoman Bank, and Italian. The Three per Cent. Rentes were 5c down, to 82f 60c, but the Four and a Half per Cents. rose 20c, to 106f 70c. At 25f 40½c, the exchange on London (cheques) was ½c higher.

On 'Change a rise occurred in the rates for bills on Holland, Austria, and Italy, in response to the advance in the value of money in this market. The French quotation, however, declined, and the rouble showed a movement against this country.

Striking changes are shown in the return of the Imperial Bank of Germany, for the week ended Sept. 29, as usual about the end of the quarter. Notes in circulation have increased £6,535,500; other securities, £3,410,500; advances on stocks, £2,083,100; and sundry debtors, £53,850; while bills and public deposits have decreased £3,493,350; Treasury notes, £178,400; and notes of other banks, £72,700. Cash in hand is also £2,244,100 less. The Clearing House figures during the past month have amounted to £61,741,600.

Similar, though much less important, alterations are apparent in the weekly statement of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. Notes in circulation exhibit an augmentation of £1,209,300; other securities, £1,150,600; advances, £114,000; and foreign bills, £400; but silver reserve has diminished £24,400, and gold reserve £700.

We are officially informed that Mr. Duncan Sim Forbes was declared a defaulter upon the Stock Exchange this day.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders have received advices, dated Sept. 11, from Messrs. H. L. Boulton and Co., of Caracas, announcing the remittance to the bankers of the sum of £6,728 8s 9d, in bills on London at eight and ninety days' sight, paid by the Government of Venezuela for account of the service of the Consolidated Debt of 1881, due Feb. 15, 1889.

For the half-year ended June 30 last, the report of the San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway Company (Limited) shows, after making allowance for the interest due on the debenture stock on July 1 and other liabilities, an available balance of £149,828, out of which the directors propose the payment of a dividend for the six months of 5 per ct. and a bonus of 5s per share, free of income-tax, making, with the payment in April, 11¼ per ct. for the year. The sum of £10,000 is also to be placed to reserve, and £11,701 carried forward.

With regard to the Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance Company (Limited), it is notified that the accounts to June 30 last have been duly audited, and that the directors have declared an interim dividend of 10 per ct. for the half-year ending that date on the capital stock of the company. Warrants, free of income-tax, payable on Nov. 3, will be forwarded to those shareholders whose names appear on the register on Oct. 22.

The total traffic receipts of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway from July 1 to Sept. 23 were £444,195, as compared with £454,067 from July 1 to Sept. 25, 1887, while the total expenses were £251,826, as against £243,710. The receipts and expenses for the corresponding period of 1887 include two days more than the current period. In order to make a correct comparison for an equal number of days the figures for the two days named should be added to those above shown for 1888, which may be estimated at £11,000 for receipts and £5,500 for expenses. Allowing for the extra days the receipts show an increase of £1,128, and the expenses an increase of £13,716, making a reduction in net revenue to date of £12,588, or a loss of £1,770 on the fortnight's working.

From the half-yearly report of the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited), it appears that, after various deductions, including £41,598 for interest on debentures and contributions to sinking funds, the available balance is £110,403. One quarterly interim dividend of 1¼ per cent. has been paid during the six months, and another of like amount will be distributed on Oct. 16, leaving £47,903 to be carried forward.

At a meeting to-day of the directors of the Anglo-Argentine Tramways Company (Limited) it was decided to recommend to the shareholders, at the general meeting, a half-yearly dividend of 3s per share, free of income-tax. The sum of £4,304 is also to be written off for special expenditure and permanent way renewals, £1,500 placed to the credit of reserve fund, and £1,000 to permanent way renewal account, leaving £1,826 to be carried forward.

The Great Eastern Railway traffic return for the past week exhibits an increase of £1,027; the Metropolitan District an increase of £30; and the Lancashire and Yorkshire a decrease of £902.

Messrs. Robert Whyte and Co. advise the receipt of 606 ounces native gold, on account of the Witwatersrandt Gold Mining Company (Limited), and 297 ounces native gold, on account of the Wemmer Gold Mining Company (Limited), ex the steamer Pembroke Castle, from the Cape.

It is notified that the list of applications for the £450,000 Six per Ct. Debentures of the Rosario City Improvements Company (Limited) was closed to-day (Tuesday), at noon.

Messrs. C. de Murrieta and Co. announce that the subscription lists for the Entre Rios Central Railway Extensions Six per Ct. Mortgage Bonds will close on Thursday next for town and country.

Cheques for the twenty-seventh quarterly dividend of the Streatham and General Estates Company (Limited), at the rate of 6 per ct. per annum, have been posted.

Subjoined is a copy of a telegram which has been received by the Yuruari Company (Limited): "Mines restarted, 10 days; 30 stamps; about 300oz."

The Mexican Railway traffic receipts for the week ended Sept. 29 amounted to £6,400, against £12,000 last year, showing a decrease of £5,600. The East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railway gross earnings for the third week in September were $115,591, against $105,939 in 1887. For August the gross receipts of the Quebec Central Railway amounted to $24,403, and the operating expenses to $14,409, leaving the net earnings $9,996. For the corresponding period of last year, the gross earnings were $20,809, and the expenditure $13,334, or a net profit of $7,475. The same company's gross earnings for the first week in September were $5,540, or $282 in excess of last year. For July, the gross earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad were $1,385,437 and the expenses $765,123, leaving the net earnings $620,314, or $17,320 less than in 1887.

A circular issued by Messrs. Theodore Jones, Hill, and Vellacott, chartered accountants, announces that their partnership having expired by effluxion of time, Mr. Theodore B. Jones will continue to carry on business at Leeds, and will shortly carry on business here under the style or firm of Theodore B. Jones and Co. at an address of which notice will hereafter be given. Mr. Arthur J. Hill and Mr. W. R. Vellacott will continue to carry on business at 1, Finsbury-circus, and, in conjunction with Mr. Edward Bailey, at Belfast, under the style or firm of Arthur J. Hill, Vellacott, and Co.

Letters of allotment and regret in Dan Rylands (Limited) were posted on Oct. 1.

Messrs. C. F. Kemp, Ford, and Co. notify that, as their old premises, No. 8, Walbrook, are about to be pulled down, they have removed their offices to No. 73, Lombard-street.

A cablegram received by the Day Dawn Block and Wyndham Gold Mining Company (Limited) states that, for the fortnight ending Sept. 29, 829 tons were crushed, yielding 773 ounces of gold, valued approximately at £2,685, while the expenses were £1,710.

The following changes occurred in Public Securities: British Funds.—Consols (Goschens) for money and account rose ¼ per ct. each, and Nottingham Three per Cts., ¼; but Metropolitan Board of Works Three and a Half per Cts. fell 1; Exchequer Bills (June), 2s 6d; and ditto (March), 1s. Consols for money closed at 100, ⅛; ditto Two and Three-quarters per Cts. (Goschens) for money, 96⅜, ½ ex div.; ditto for the account (Nov. 2), 97⅛, ¼ ex div.; Three per Cts. Reduced for money, 99½, 100 ex div.; Two and a Half per Cts. for money, 93½, 94 ex div.; ditto for the account (Nov. 2), 93½, 94 ex div.; Exchequer Bills (March), 8s to 3s dis.; ditto (June), 15s to 5s dis.; Egyptian Guaranteed Three per Ct. Loan, 99½, 100 ex div.; India Three and a Half per Cts., 103¾, 104¼ ex div.; ditto Three per Cts., 96¼, ¾; Bank of England Stock, 322, 326 ex div.; Metropolitan Board of Works Three and a Half per Cts., 110, 111 ex div.; ditto Three per Ct. Stock, 100, 101 ex div.; Corporation of London Three and a Half per Cts., 1888-92, 101, 102; ditto, 1893-96, 101, 103; ditto Birmingham Three and a Half per Cts., 110½, 111; ditto Liverpool Three and a Half per Cts., 110½, ½ ex div.; and Nottingham Three per Cts., 95¾, 96¾, ex div.

Colonial Government Securities.—Quebec Five per Cts. fell 1, to 106, 108; but South Australia Four per Cts., 1917, rose 2, to 106, 108.

Foreign Government Bonds.—Venezuelan fell 1; Argentine of 1886 and ditto Cedulas "A," ½ each; ditto Hard Dollars and Buenos Ayres Cedulas "J," ⅜ each; ditto "I," Brazilian of 1888, Greek of 1881, 1884, the Monopoly Loan, and Uruguay Six per Cts., ½ each; ditto Five per Cts., ⅜; Ecuador, Peruvian Five and Six per Cts., Spanish Four per Cts., Turkish of 1871, ditto Defence, and ditto Group One, ¼ each; ditto Groups Two, Three, and Four, Hungarian Four per Cts. of 1881, Portuguese, and Egyptian Preference, ⅛ each; ditto Domain, ¼; and Italian of 1861, 3-16; but United States Four and a Half per Cts. rose ¼. In the following table will be found a comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing prices; where no price is inserted yesterday's quotations remain unchanged:

STOCKS.	Closing Prices. Yesterday.		To-day.		Business Done.
Argentine 6 p.c. 1868	102	104	...		102½
6 p.c. 1871	100	102	...		101½ ¼ 1
6 p.c. 1881	104	106	...		104½ ⅜ ½ ¼
5 p.c. 1884	98	99	...		98¾ 9¼ 8¾
5 p.c. 1886	98½	99½	98	99	98¾ ½ ¼ 9 8¾ ½
5 p.c. N.C. Rail. Ex.	97	98	...		97½ 7
5 p.c. Treas. Conv.	96½	97½	...		96¾
6 p.c. (Hard Dol.)	73½	74	72½	73½	72¾ ½ 3 2¾ 3
7 p.c. Cedulas "A"	62½	62¾	61½	62½	...
Austrian Silver 5 p.c.	67	69	...		68½
Paper 5 p.c.	67	69	...		...
Gold 4 p.c.	89	91	...		...
Brazilian 5 p.c. 1865	100	102	...		...
4½ p.c. 1883	97	99	...		9[illegible] 8
5 p.c. 1886	101	103	...		101½ 2¼ 1¾ 2¼
4½ p.c. 1879	98	99	...		98½ ¼
4½ p.c. 1888 all pd.	95	96	94½	95½	95¾ ½
Buenos Ayres 6 p.c. 1882—1886	100	102	...		101½ ¼
6 p.c. 1883	99	101	...		100 ¼ 99¾ ½
Cedulas 6 p.c. "I"	64½	64¾	63¾	64¾	...
Ditto "J"	62½	63	61¾	62¾	...
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100	102	...		101½ 1 ¼
4½ p.c. 1887	100	102	...		101 100½
Chinese 7 p.c. "A"	106	108	...		106½
7 p.c. "B"	108	110	...		10[illegible] 8½
6 p.c. March, 1895	105	108	...		...
6 p.c. June, 1895	106	109	...		107½
Colombian 4½ p.c.	35	35	...		...
Costa Rica 5 p.c. "A"	93	94	...		93½
Ditto 5 p.c. "B"	91½	92½	...		92¼
Ecuador 1 p.c.	25½	26½	25½	26	25¾ ½ ⅜ ½ ¼
Egyptian 5 p.c. Pref.	102½	102¾	102½	102¾	102¾ ½ ⅝
4 p.c. Unified	84½	84¾			83¾ 4
4 p.c. Daira Sanieh	79	79½			79 ⅛ ¼
5 p.c. State Dom.	101½	102	101¼	101¾	...
4½ p.c. 1888	95	95½	...		...
Entre Rios 6 p.c. 1886	100½	10[illegible]	...		100½
6 p.c. C. Ry. Mort.	104½	10[illegible]	...		104½
6 p.c. Exten. Mort.	100	101	...		100 ¼
French 3 p.c. Rentes	81½	82	...		...
4½ p.c. Rentes	103½	104	...		...
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82	82½	81¾	81¾	81¾ ½ 2 ⅛ ¼
5 p.c. 1884	82	82½	81¾	81¾	82¼ ½ 1¾ ½ 2
4 p.c. Monopoly	73	73½	71½	73	73¼ 3 2¾
6 p.c. 88 Scrip, all pd	92½	93½	...		92¾
Guatemala 4 p.c.	61	63	...		62 60¾ 2½
Hungarian 5 p.c. 1871	99	101	...		100 9½
5 p.c. 1873	100	101	...		100½ ¼
4 p.c. 1881	83	83½	82¾	83¼	83¼
Italian 5 p.c. 1861	95¾	96¼	95½	96⅛	96⅛
Japanese 7 p.c.	110	113	...		112 11½
Mexican 3 p.c. Conv.	39½	40	...		40 39¾
6 p.c. 1888, all paid	91½	92½	...		92
Paraguay 1886	39	41	...		39½ 40½
Peruvian 6 p.c. 1870	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16½	...
5 p.c. 1872	15⅛	15½	14¾	15⅛	15½ 14¾ 15½
Portuguese 3 p.c.	63¼	63½	63⅛	63⅜	63¼ ⅛ ¼ ⅛ ¼
Prussian 4 p.c.	104	106	...		...
Russian 5 p.c. 1822	94	96	...		...
5 p.c. 1862	99	101	...		...
5 p.c. 1864	97	99	...		...
4 p.c. Nicolai Rail.	86	88	...		88½
5 p.c. 1870 (Railway Loans)	98	100	...		...
5 p.c. 1871 (Railway Loans)	94	96	...		...
5 p.c. 1872 (Railway Loans)	95	97	...		94½
5 p.c. 1873 (Railway Loans)	98½	98¾	...		98¾ ½
4½ p.c. 1875 (Railway Loans)	91	93	...		...
Santa Fé 6 p.c. 1883	99	101	...		101½
5 p.c. N.C. Ry. Mort	102	103	...		...
5 p.c. Ex. Mort.	98	99	...		98½
5 p.c. W.C. Ry. Mrt.	97	98	...		97¼ 7 ½
5 p.c. Ry. Rec. Mrt.	96	97	...		96¾ 6 ½ ¼
Spanish 2 p.c.	48½	49½	...		...
4 p.c.	74	74¼	73¾	73¾	74 3¾ ⅞ 4⅛
Quicksilver 5 p.c.	103	105	...		...
Turkish 5 p.c. 1854	100	102	...		...
5 p.c. Priority	81	83	...		...
6 p.c. 1858, 6 p.c. 1862 (Group 1)	25½	26	25¼	25¾	...
5 p.c. Treas. (Group 2)	15⅜	15½	15¼	15⅜	...
6 p.c. 1865, 6 p.c. 1869, 6 p.c. 1873 (Group 3)	14 11-16	15 1-16	14 9-16	14 15-16	...
5 p.c. 1865, Group 4	15⅛	15⅜	15 1-16	15 5-16	...
5 p.c. (Defence)	97	97½	96¾	97¼	97½ ⅜
4½ p.c. 1871	85	85½	84¾	85¼	...
U.S. Funded 4½ p.c.	110	110½	110¼	110¾	...
4 p.c.	131½	132	...		...
Virginia Funded	41	42	...		...
Uruguay Unif. 5 p.c.	74	74½	73½	74	74¼ 4½ 3¾ ¼ ⅜
6 p.c. 1888, all paid	88½	88¾	87¾	88¼	88¼ ¼ ½
Venezuela 3 p.c.	54½	55½	53½	54½	55¼ 4½ ⅜ ½ 4

English Railway Original and "A" Stocks.—Glasgow and South-Western and Sheffield Ordinary fell 1 each; ditto "A" and South-Eastern "A," ¾ each; Caledonian, ⅞; Brighton "A," ⅝; Great Northern Ordinary, ditto "A," North British Preferred and Deferred, and Metropolitan Consolidated, ½ each; ditto District and Chatham Ordinary, ⅜ each; and ditto Preference, Hull and Barnsley, Midland, and North-Eastern, ¼ each; but North-Western rose ¼. Annexed are the latest prices: Caledonian, 112¾, 113 ex div.; East London, 9, 10; Glasgow and South-Western, 104, 106 ex div.; Great Eastern, 71, ¼; Great Northern, 116½, 117½; ditto "A," 102¾, 103¼; Great Western, 150½, ¾; Hull and Barnsley, 35⅜, ⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 119½, 120½; London and Brighton, 143, 145; ditto "A," 130½, 131; London, Chatham, and Dover, 24¼, ½; ditto Preference, 102½, 103; London and North-Western, 169¼, 170; London and South-Western, 138, 139; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 126, 130; Manchester and Sheffield, 71½, 72½; ditto "A," 37½, ⅞; Metropolitan Consolidated, 74½, 75; ditto Surplus Lands, 70½, 71½; ditto District, 34½, 35; Midland, 134¼, ½; North London, 190, 195; North-Eastern, 159⅜, ⅝; North British Three per Ct. Preference, 75, ½; ditto Deferred, 51¾, 52¼; North Staffordshire, 112, 113; South-Eastern, 133, 135; ditto "A," 112¾, ⅞; and Taff Vale, 205, 210 ex new.

Foreign and Colonial Railways.—Grand Trunk Guaranteed rose ¼, to 71, ½; ditto First Preference, ¼, to 66½, ½; ditto Second, ¼, to 48, ½; Mexican Ordinary, ⅜, to 50⅝, ⅞; ditto First Preference, ⅜, to 123¾, ½; ditto Second, ¼, to 82, ½; Mexican National First Mortgage, ½, to 104, 105; Ottoman, ½, to 17, ½; Buenos Ayres and Rosario Ordinary, 3, to 180, 182; ditto Preference, ½, to 17½, 18; ditto Sunchales Extension, ½, to 17½, 18; ditto Tucuman, ½, to 11½, ¾; Central Argentine, ½, to 189, 191; and Buenos Ayres Northern Preference, 2, to 229, 232; but ditto Ordinary fell 5, to 165, 170; Bahia and San Francisco, 1, to 22, 24; Cordoba Central Preference, ¼, to 24¾, 25¼; Costa Rica, ½, to 6¼, ⅝; Quebrada, ⅛, to 5⅜, 6⅛; San Paulo, ½, to 43½, 44½; Varna, ½, to 5, ½; Mexican Central Bonds, ⅛, to 67⅛, ⅜; South Austrian, 3-16, to 9¼, ⅜; Nitrate, ½, to 26½, 27; and Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 59½, ⅞.

Foreign Railway Obligations.—Varna Three per Cts. fell ¼, to 7½, ¾; and ditto Six per Cts., ½, to 7, ½.

American Railroads.—Milwaukee fell ⅞, to 69½, ⅞; Central Pacific, ½, to 36½, ⅞; Denver, ¾, to 20⅜, ⅝; ditto Preference, ⅜, to 55¾, 56; Eries, ⅜, to 30⅞, 31; ditto Second Mortgage, ¼, to 104⅜, ⅞; Lake Shore, ¼, to 106¼, ¾; Louisville, ⅞, to 62⅞, 63; Missouri and Kansas, ½, to 13, ½; New York Central, ¼, to 112⅜, ⅞; New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, ⅜, to 42⅛, ⅝; Norfolk and Western Preferred, ⅜, to 58⅛, ⅝; Northern Pacific Preferred, ¼, to 63, ½; Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary, ½, to 25⅛, ⅝; Ontario, ¼, to 17⅛, ⅝; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 57⅜, ⅝; and Reading, ¼, to 27⅜, ⅝; but Union Pacific rose ⅛, to 64¼, ¾; Atlantic and Great Western Bonds, 3, to 55, 60; St. Louis and Arkansas First Mortgage, 1, to 102, 104; ditto Second Mortgage, 2, to 43, 46; and Wabash Preferred, ¼, to 28½, 29.

Telegraphs.—Anglo-American Ordinary fell ½, to 47¾, 48¼; ditto Preferred, ½, to 79½, 80; and Direct United States, ¼, to 10¼, ¾; but Great Northern rose ¼, to 14, ½.

Banks.—New Zealand fell ½, to 12½, 13½; Central of London, ½, to 10, 11; and Imperial Ottoman, ¼, to 11⅛, ⅜; but British Columbia rose ½, to 35, 36.

Commercial, Industrial, &c.—Assam Trading Preferred rose ¼, to 6¼, ¾; Brunner, Mond, and Co. Ordinary (£10 paid), 1, to 34, 36; Cheltenham Brewery Ordinary, ¼, to 5¼, ¾; and Hotchkiss Ordinary, 1-16, to 10, ⅛; but Primitiva Nitrate fell ½, to 28½, 29½; English and Australian Copper, ½, to 1, ¼; McEwan, ¼, to 12, ½; and Spratt's Patent, ¼, to 9½, 10. Hyderabad (Deccan) closed at 6½, ¾.

Financial, Land, and Investment.—Railway Debenture Trust Four and a Half per Cts. fell 2, to 107, 109; Railway Investment Preferred, 1, to 100, 102; ditto Deferred, ½, to 29, 30; International Financial, ¼, to 5½, 6; and Hudson's Bay, ¼, to 19½, ⅞; but British and Australasian Trust rose ¼, to 3¾, 4¼, and Debenture Corporation, ¼, to 5, ¼. London and South African Exploration closed at 16⅝, ⅞.

Insurance.—London and Lancashire Fire rose ½, to 12¼, ¾.

Docks and Canals.—Millwall Ordinary rose 1, to 69, 72; but London and St. Katharine Ordinary fell 1, to 42, 44, and Suez, ¼, to 88⅛, ⅝.

Tramways.—Barcelona fell ¼, to 10½, 11½, and Hull, ¼, to 3½, 4; but Calais rose ¼, to 1½, 2.

Mines.—Mason and Barry fell ⅛, to 11⅞, ⅜; Panulcillo, ⅛, to 3 3-16, 5-16; Griqualand West, ⅛, to 4 9-16, 11-16; Bultfontein, 1-16, to 4 5-16, 7-16; Jagersfontein, ⅛, to 12, ¼; Sheba, 1-16, to 1 5-16, 7-16; Namaqua, ⅛, to 3⅝, ⅞; Tharsis, ⅛, to 6 3-16, 5-16; Mysore Gold, ⅛, to 3 3-16, 5-16; Alturas, 6d, to 7s 6d, 8s 6d; Carlisle, 1s, to 9s 6d, 10s 6d; Plumas Eureka, 1-16, to 1⅛, ¼; South-Eastern Mysore, 1-16, to ⅝, ¾; Nundydroog, 1-16, to 1⅝, 2; Indian Consolidated, 6d, to 8s., 8s 6d; Bonnie Dundee, 6d, to 7s, 8s; Day Dawn P.C., 6d, to 15s, 16s; and Gympie, 6d, to 6s 6d, 7s 6d; but Rio Tinto rose ⅛, to 23⅛, ⅜; Cape Copper, 1-16, to 5 7-16, 9-16; Montana, 1-16, to 1 15-16, 2 1-16; British Broken Hill, ⅛, to 3⅛, ⅜; Don Pedro, 1-16, to 1, ⅛; and Fortuna, ½, to 5, ½. De Beers closed at 30½, ¾, and Kimberley Central at 38⅜, ⅝.

Subjoined are the current rates of exchange on the principal Continental cities:

Amsterdam and Rotterdam, 12 2¾ to 12 3¾	Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, &c., 3 months, 25 [illegible] to 25 [illegible]
Do., 3 months, 12 4¾ to 12 4¾	Cadiz, do., 46⅞ to 46⅞
Antwerp and Brussels, &c., 25 67½ to 25 72½	Madrid, do., 45 13-16 to 45 15-16
Hamburg, 20 65 to 20 69	Seville, do., 46⅞ to 46⅞
Berlin and German Bank places, 20 66 to 20 70	Malaga, do., 46⅞ to 46⅞
Paris, cheques, 25 40 to 25 45	Valencia, do., 46⅞ to 46⅞
Do., 3 months, 25 63¾ to 25 68¾	Valladolid, do., 46⅞ to 46⅞
Marseilles, do., 25 65 to 25 70	Santander, do., 46⅞ to 46⅞
Austria, do., 12 32½ to 12 37½	Bilbao, do., 46⅞ to 46⅞
Petersburg, do., 24½ to 24⅞	Lisbon, do., 52 11-16 to 52 13-16
Moscow, do., 24⅜ to 24 9-16	Oporto, do., 52 11-16 to 52 13-16
Barcelona, do., 45 13-16 to 45 15-16	Copenhagen, 18 40 to 18 45
	Christiania, 18 40 to 18 45
	Stockholm, 18 43 to 18 48

Annexed are quotations from the Continent, received through Reuter's Telegraph Company:

LORD HARTINGTON IN SCOTLAND.

The freedom of the burgh of Nairn was yesterday conferred upon Lord Hartington. The noble Marquis, who has gone North principally with the purpose of attending a Liberal Unionist demonstration at Inverness, is staying with Mr. Finlay, M.P., at Newton, near Nairn, and, having accepted some few days ago the invitation of the Corporation to have his name added to the roll of freemen, the ceremony took place at noon yesterday in the Public Hall, which was prettily decorated with Clan Tartan, flowers, and evergreens. Provost McIntosh presided. The Town Clerk read the resolution of the Town Council by which Lord Hartington was unanimously and cordially admitted an hon. burgess of the burgh, in recognition of the distinguished services as a statesman he has rendered to the country. The Provost, in presenting the burgess ticket, remarked that the Marquis of Hartington, though called to a high position and large estates, had, instead of living a life of inglorious ease, devoted himself to the service of his Queen and country. He had filled many of the highest offices of the State with conspicuous ability, and his noble, patriotic, disinterested character gave him a commanding influence in the counsels of the nation. (Cheers.) Although this Northern burgh might seem small and insignificant in comparison to English cities, yet it was one of the most ancient Scottish burghs, and many of its sons had distinguished themselves and had held high positions both at home and abroad. The name of the noble Marquis would have a place in a burgess roll which contained the names of Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, General Sir Herbert Macpherson, and Colonel Grant, the African traveller, all natives of this district. There was yet another distinguished name on their roll—that of Lord Brougham—which was placed there in 1834, and which afforded a precedent for the present proceedings. He then begged Lord Hartington's acceptance of the highest honour the Corporation had it in its power to bestow. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, who was loudly cheered, said: I have to tender you my most sincere thanks for the honour which you have been so good as to confer upon me, and also to you, Mr. Provost, for the very highly flattering terms in which you have been pleased to speak of my political services. You have referred to the fact that this honour has been conferred upon me by the unanimous vote of your council—(hear, hear)—and that circumstance reminds me that I do not owe this honour at all to the fact that you are necessarily in complete agreement with the political principles which I hold, or that you entirely approve of my political conduct in every respect. I take this honour you have been pleased to confer upon me simply as a recognition on your part that in the political duties which I have been called upon in various capacities to discharge, I have endeavoured to bring to bear the best ability and the most honest purpose and determination which it was in my power to give. (Cheers.) I take this, then, as one of many proofs which on various occasions I have received that there is a widespread disposition upon the part of the people of these kingdoms to give true and even generous recognition to the manner in which political men endeavour to discharge their duties, although necessarily they cannot discharge those duties to the equal satisfaction of the whole of their fellow-countrymen. Not very long since I received a similar honour from the great Corporation of the City of London—(cheers)—and perhaps the very disproportion of the size and importance of these communities—the distance which separates them and the difference of the nationalities amidst which they exist—constitute as good a proof as could be given of that sentiment to which I have referred as so widely existing—namely, the desire of those who are engaged in the discharge of local and municipal duties to give a generous recognition to the spirit, and to look indulgently upon the conduct and the actions, of the men who are engaged in the administration and conduct of the wider and larger affairs of State. (Cheers.) The Provost has referred in modest terms to the comparative insignificance of the Royal burgh of Nairn. I am very glad to learn since I have been amongst you that although the burgh was described last century by Dr. Johnson as being in a state of miserable decay, it is now in a considerably more flourishing condition, and that the advantages which you possess of situation and climate are being more and more appreciated by your fellow-countrymen in Scotland. I have great pleasure in wishing to the Royal burgh of Nairn a continuation of the prosperity which I am happy to be assured it is now enjoying. (Cheers.) I do not profess to be intimately acquainted with the history of Scotland, but I know enough of it to be aware that though we cannot expect to find in the burghs of Scotland, situated as they are in a country naturally poor—the poverty of which has, I am afraid, in former times been intensified by internal discord and dissensions, and also, I still more regret to know, by the conduct of its more powerful neighbour—those homes of magnificent commerce and of great industry which are often associated with the boroughs of England. At the same time I believe that these burghs have played an honourable and not an unimportant part in the honourable history of your country. (Hear, hear.) I believe that in them it is that free institutions have found a home, and I believe that to them certainly more than to the national rulers or the aristocracy is due the foundation of that sturdy spirit of independence, that manly self-reliance, and that honest frugality and energy which have so honourably distinguished the people of Scotland. (Cheers.) It was always agreeable to find one's name associated with those whom one has learned to honour and respect. I acknowledge that I am still proud of the name of Whig, and, notwithstanding anything that may have happened in recent times, in my political life I profess still to maintain and uphold true Whig principles. It is therefore a source of no little satisfaction to be reminded that my name is preceded on this list of burgesses by the name of a statesman so illustrious as Lord Brougham, who was enrolled one of your burgesses at the very period of his greatest political eminence. It is more remarkable that with the other names mentioned—Lord Strathnairn, Sir Patrick Grant, and Sir Herbert Macpherson—I have at various times in the course of my political duties found myself in close official connection, and I believe it would be impossible to find any names which more truly or more thoroughly embody and personify redoubtable courage and devotion to duty than the names which have been referred to. (Cheers.) In concluding these remarks I cannot forbear to say that it is also a cause of considerable satisfaction to me to find myself made a constituent, even though it be an honorary constituent, of my friend Mr. Finlay. He has in the course of not a very long Parliamentary career succeeded in obtaining the respect and in a very high degree the admiration of the House of Commons—(cheers)—and his sterling honesty is there thoroughly recognised. I am quite sure if by your favour he should still continue to represent these burghs there is at no distant time reserved for him a still higher and more honourable place. (Hear, hear.) Once more I beg to thank you most heartily for the honour which you have conferred upon me, and which will be one of the most gratifying of my recollections of ...

MR. IRVING ON THE ACTOR'S CALLING.

Last evening Mr. Henry Irving was entertained at a banquet by the Pen and Pencil Club, Edinburgh, and a brilliant company assembled. Mr. Lowe, who presided, proposed "The Drama," associating the name of Mr. Irving with the toast, which was drunk with honours. In responding, Mr. Irving said: We are told that the present is an age of decadence; that, in the good old days not specified, things were very different; that then the stage was indeed worthy, and such like. I don't believe a word of it. I have seen on the stage of to-day a performance as ideal, as beautiful as anything conceived by poet or painter, and though the conditions of the stage are altered, and the tendency is perhaps to over-elaborate and to finish too highly; still the work is often of the highest quality—most artistic and most thorough. Leaving the luminaries of certain periods, the Garricks and the Keans, the average of acting is, I believe, better than it ever was—the presentation of plays is incomparably better, and theatres and actors have increased thirty-fold. In Garrick's day you had no more theatres in London than you have in Edinburgh now. "There's a cast," says the dear old playgoer—"Look at that! You can't beat that nowadays." "No, I dare say not; but make up two or three dramatic companies out of the thirty or forty theatres in London, and you won't have much cause of complaint as to weakness of cast." There is a vastly interesting topic proceeding just now, which really seems to be exciting considerable controversy, "Ought an actor to wear a silk hat?—or why is an actor permitted to wear a silk hat?" This is all wrong—wearing silk hats and squeezing into respectable company. When actors were free and frank they did not mind what they wore or what society they kept, but now, forsooth, they use table-napkins and silver forks, and sit at 'good men's feasts.'" Some who hear me may imagine that I am caricaturing or exaggerating; and I cannot certainly contend that the most recent and positive purveyor of this sort of nonsense is a person whose weight or authority can give importance to his impudent paradoxes. I am conscious, moreover, that the weak points of any class or profession are fair subjects for satire. But I am not exaggerating the line that has been taken against members of my calling, and it is the fact that a ribald article of such a tenor, I suppose because showily and recklessly written, has not only been published, but has been widely copied. You and I and all the world have been in the habit of believing that the art in which Burbage and Betterton and Garrick and Henderson preceded the Kembles, the Talmas, the Keans, the Macreadys, the Lafonts, the Regniers, and many others more or less known to us, was a great, and profound, and delicate art. Whether it is the highest or the lowest need not be discussed, for all art is noble. All art is fraternal, too, and you will never find a really great painter or musician or orator who will deny the actor's claim to brotherhood. Surely it must be as grand an achievement to perform poetically or humorously on that subtle and matchless instrument of mind and body, the human frame, as to enact the deeds, the sorrows or the joys of humanity, with oils and pigments, or by means of the sounds of an orchestra. But if a spiteful and irresponsible writer—probably recommended only by his spite and irresponsibility—wishes to call all actors "mummers" by way of opprobrium, and to drive them all back into the squalor and outlawry of bad old days by the flail of his abuse, then it is necessary for such a man to deny indiscriminately to all histrionics any valid status or grade in art. You have only to realise the meaning of such a contention—you have only to recall a few of the great names of the stage—nay, you have only to remember a few of your own experiences of emotion, and of intellectual finesse, and of humorous merriment at the theatre to feel that this scandal-merchant's necessary basis for his structure of affront is as grossly unsound as his assault is malicious and impertinent. The hater and scorner of the stage is simply at war with the finest instincts of humanity. To condemn the actor to social contempt at the silly bidding of such a tasteless trifler would be as rational as to relegate better men of his own craft to "toil, envy, want, the patron, and the gaol," because in Johnson's time the days of Grub-street were not yet numbered, and such were then the ills by which the scholar's life was assailed. This sort of thing goes on, and will go on as long as there are people ready to sacrifice truth to sensationalism. Love of notoriety is answerable for many things, and it is a cheap advertisement to attack that which is popular. Failures—failures in art, failures in literature—have been often ready to do this, without perhaps plainly writing themselves down blockheads. To deny the faculties possessed by a fine actor is to proclaim oneself a blockhead, and that should, I think, be put in plain English. What are we to say of a man who supports himself in such an idiotic position by asserting that acting ranks so low among the arts as scarcely to be art at all, because it needs no preliminary training. Who says it needs no training? Voltaire called it the most difficult and most rare of all arts. To fathom the depths of character or trace its latent motives, to possess oneself of the actual mind of the individual character, and hold truly the mirror up to nature, is no easy task. We judge art by its highest and not by its lowest exponents, and a proper exercise of the art of acting must be sustained by some of the best faculties of the human mind. Take my word for it, gentlemen, the individuals who are so very anxious to define the actor's position, and to put it very low down, have some good reason for their rude hostility. It is not for me to define what this may be; but before considering a criticism of any work I am inclined to ask myself—Is this man an authority? Is his opinion to be respected? I know I shall be told that certain attacks are beneath one's notice—that they tend to advertise and give notoriety either to the publisher or the writer. But when the flippant lampooner tells us in one breath that our art at best is naught, and that we are justly rated as vagabonds, and this is inserted in a magazine which is aiming to hold an honourable position, I think it not unbecoming to seize the earliest and most public occasion that presents itself to express in public the feelings with which those of my calling are animated. This is an age of progress, and the art of the actor is progressing with the other arts. We will not listen to the croakers. Their words are not true; they shut their eyes wilfully and blindly, and caricature the stage of to-day when they tell us that the art of acting is no more. I must apologise, gentlemen, for detaining you so long, but it is in societies like this, and in the enthusiasm—the honest, generous enthusiasm—of such meetings as this, that the true record of the age is made. We are in most ways in advance of those by whose labour we have been enabled to rise. And the progress will not cease with us. Those who follow will keep up the great tradition of the advance of man, for I say that in the mighty race of progress the torch shall not fall to earth to be stamped out by the rushing feet. It is borne by him who is the strongest, and whose heart can bear him the swiftest on; and when through the frailty of humanity his footsteps falter, a thousand eager followers take up the race. (Loud cheers.)

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NOTES AND ANTICIPATIONS.

The scratching of Decision for the Cesarewitch confirms the report that he had failed to keep sound. This is hard luck for Lord Penrhyn, who gave a big sum for him at Newmarket last December on the same day that Mr. M. Sage also disposed of The Rejected. Other latest scratchings are Dan Dancer and Silkminster, and there may be some difficulty in finding more than a score of runners on Tuesday next. The North-country favourite, Kenilworth, has already been despatched from Malton to headquarters, and the critics assembled there will have plenty of opportunities of forming estimates of his merit. In the latest market his position has been slightly weakened by the continuous demand for Ténébreuse, and those who operated against the French filly at Doncaster and neglected to cover their money are just now unenviably placed. With Trayles resuming work in steady fashion his price was at once reduced, and in the second and third rank good business could be traced to Polydor, Tonans, and White Flag. For the Cambridgeshire Mamia claims the call from Bismarck, and she was backed in several well-informed quarters at 8 to 1. The second day at Nottingham yielded a fair amount of support, and if Mohawk turned the tables upon Countess Therry in the Welbeck Abbey Plate by reason of the three-year-old being mulcted in a 12lb penalty, James Waugh had his turn in the Bestwood Nursery, the doubtfully sired Teviot easily adding to his Four Oaks Park gains. Fallow Chat, who has run herself this Autumn into useful form, again gave plenty of weight to Sapientia and John Barleycorn in the Robin Hood Plate, and of the two events decided over hurdles the Sherwood Handicap fell to the share of an old "stager"—Redclyffe. At far-distant Hamilton Park a serious accident occurred in the principal race of the card, as Domina Sylva and Abu Klea came down, and their jockeys were more or less injured. The winner turned up in Propriety, who was bought by Mr. Dormer at the spring sale of Mr. Benson's horses.

To-morrow will see the commencement of the Autumn Meeting at Epsom, and it is to be hoped that the weather will turn out more favourable than was the case to-day. With the aid of three stakes made up overnight the card is composed of seven events, some of which should draw good fields. My selections are: AMBUSH or CYMBALARIA for the Manor Plate, SCARECROW or ASTURIAN for the Juvenile Plate, POWDER PUFF or BARTIZAN for the Copthorne Plate, DULCIE or IDDESLEIGH for the Durdans Nursery, BLOOD ROYAL for the Mile Selling Plate, APPENZELL or PATCHOULI for the High-Weight Handicap, and WHITEHALL (only in the absence of THEOSOPHIST) for the All-Aged Plate.

At Hamilton Park LINTHORPE or APRIL FOOL may win the Arran Plate, MASKERY the Montrose Nursery, and TRANSEPT the Portland Nursery.

Tuesday Night. HOTSPUR.

LONDON BETTING—TUESDAY.

The business was not of a heavy nature to-day, and on the Cesarewitch, after 500 to 100, 525 to 100, and five half fifties had been betted against Kenilworth, 6 to 1 was betted, and a wager of 700 to 100 placed Ténébreuse a good second favourite, while Trayles was unsteady at 100 to 8, after 10 to 1 had been taken. Acmé was well backed at 100 to 7, and 1,000 to 60 was twice ...

3.30.—The MILE SELLING PLATE of 105 sovs; two-yr-olds, 7st 12lb; three, 8st 12lb; four and upwards, 10st 7lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb, and maidens allowed 5lb; winner to be sold for 150 sovs. 1 mile.

aBlood Royal 2, aNunnery 3, aSavant 3, aHeartsease 3, Moorstar 2

4.0.—The HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP of 200 sovs, by subscription of 10 sovs each; winner of any handicap 7lb, of any two races (selling races excepted) 10lb extra. 1 mile.

4.30.—The ALL-AGED PLATE of 105 sovs, for horses that have not won a race value 200 sovs (selling races excepted) in 1887 or 1888; two-yr-olds, 7st 7lb, three, 9st 12lb, four and upwards, 10st 2lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb. 5 furlongs.

ARRIVALS.

Acheen, Alexandra II., Appenzell, Asturia, Banter, Bartizan, Blood Royal, Bonny Rose colt, Bullion, Bryony, Caterham, Cedar, Charlerie, Chilperic, Cobbler, The, Craven, Cymbalaria, Deuce of Clubs, Doreuse, Dulcie, Execution, Florence villa, Gervas, Hall Mark, Heartsease, Kaikoura, Kinkora, Laceman, Lady Bird, Lady Mine, Lady Yarmouth, Larose, Miss M'Leod f, Montgomerie, Moorstar, Mummer, Nunnery, Padua, Mel-Paloma, Patchouli, Pavane, Pedigree, Pet Fox, Polynesia, Powder Puff, Prudence, Rappareo, Reggy, Renown, Ritualist, Savant, Sawdust, Scarecrow, Sea Song, Sergeant Rowe, Sheriff, Silver Spur, ... Sovereign, ... St. Preux, ... Teetotal Lass, Tramp, ... Whitehall, Yule Tide, Zigzag

LATEST SCRATCHINGS.

HIGH WEIGHT HANDICAP.—Balderdash and Martinet.
DURDANS NURSERY.—Scotch Air, Jolly Tar, and Ringlet.
COPTHORNE PLATE.—Sweet Alice and Velleda.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS HERE.—Balderdash, Jolly Tar, Annamite, and all Sir George Chetwynd's horses except Cedar.
EGMONT NURSERY.—Spoliation and Avarice II.

Dan Dancer and Silkminster have been struck out of the Cesarewitch; Decision out of all engagements; Annamite, Balderdash, and all Sir George Chetwynd's horses out of Kempton engagements.

FOOTBALL.

THE MAORIS v. SURREY.

This match, the first of the Maori tour, will be played at Richmond, on the Athletic Ground, to-day (Wednesday), commencing at 3.30. The Surrey Fifteen is made up of the following:

Surrey—F. B. Hannen (Harlequins) and A. B. Whitehead (Old Leysians) (backs), C. Jordan (Guy's Hospital) and F. Senior (St. Thomas's Hospital) (three-quarter backs), W. R. M. Leake (Cambridge University) and J. H. Bryant (Guy's Hospital) (half-backs), R. Allport (Clapham Rovers), N. F. Henderson (London Scottish), A. Allport (Guy's Hospital), W. P. Carpmael (Blackheath), J. H. Dewhurst (Richmond), T. A. Forde (St. Thomas's Hospital), J. Gould (Old Leysians), T. W. Lambert (St. Thomas's Hospital) and C. C. Moxon (St. Thomas's Hospital) (forwards). Reserves: C. J. Prime (Guy's Hospital) (three-quarter back), J. H. S. M'Arthur (Old Leysians) (half-back), J. Harper (St. Thomas's Hospital) and S. Bowditch (Old Leysians) (forwards).

Maori Team (selected from the following)—W. Anderson (Thames), T. Ellison (Poneke, Wellington), Wi Karauria (Hawke's Bay), R. Maynard (North Shore), W. Nehua, T. Renne (Nelson), D. Stewart, ...

THE TRAGEDIES IN LONDON.

A SEVENTH HORRIBLE CRIME.

ANOTHER WOMAN KILLED NEAR THE HOME OFFICE.

Horror succeeds horror in our colossal complex of cities. Ere the East-end of London has ceased to shudder over the dreadful discoveries of last Sunday morning, revolting evidence of another ghastly tragedy, enacted in this capital, has come to light in Westminster, on the Embankment, one of our noblest thoroughfares. Of the appalling "find" effected yesterday afternoon among the *débris* of the foundations laid down some years ago for an abortive National Opera House, premonitory signs and tokens have not been wanting; for it may be assumed that the woman's arms picked up at different times during the past few weeks had been severed from the headless, armless, legless trunk upon which a workman, engaged in excavating a vault on the above-mentioned site, suddenly came. This mangled relic of humanity, besides having been shorn of head and limbs, had suffered the peculiar mutilation inflicted upon the victims of the Whitechapel murders, and was in a state of decomposition justifying the belief that the crime which it mutely attests was committed at about the time when the first of the two amputated arms was seen floating on the surface of the river. The workmen employed in constructing the basement of the new police offices, however, are positive that the remains in question were not on Saturday afternoon in the place where they were found yesterday. Thither, therefore, they must have been conveyed and deposited between the hour at which the men knocked off work on Saturday and that at which they resumed labour on Monday morning. Throughout some three weeks the trunk of a murdered female must have been kept concealed by her assassin in some secret place until an opportunity accrued for its transfer without fear of detection to some temporarily deserted spot, such as that on which it was found.

The irony of Fate has willed it that this mangled fragment of what was once a woman should be hidden away in a cavity that will some day, in all probability, be a police-cell, and that is situate but a stone's-throw from the Home Office itself, the chief of which important State Department has troubled himself as little about the atrocities lately convulsing London with terror and indignation as if they had been old-world legends or modern sensational fictions. If, haply, Mr. Matthews was incredulous until yesterday as to the very existence of the crimes that have converted Whitechapel into a human shambles—and it may well be so, for he has manifested no interest in them, but rather an indifference that seems scarcely compatible with belief in their occurrence—a brief stroll, involving no fatigue worth speaking of, and but little expenditure of the Home Secretary's valuable time, would have enabled him yesterday afternoon to convince himself that at least one strange and savage crime has recently been perpetrated in this metropolis. The discovery on the Embankment, had it thus been brought home to Mr. Matthews' physical senses, might have suggested to his doubting mind that perhaps, after all, there had been some foundation in fact for the reports in circulation—which he had not deemed it worth his while to verify in person—respecting the Whitechapel butcheries, and might have conveyed to him a strong hint that, in declining to further the detection and arrest of their truculent author by an obvious and practical expedient for so doing, he has mistaken the duties of his high office, and proved himself conspicuously unfit to retain it. This, at any rate, is the view entertained of the Home Secretary's attitude by a vast majority of the British public. That the most experienced police officials entertain no serious objection to the offering of rewards on the part of our constituted authorities for the seizure of paramount malefactors is sufficiently demonstrated by the offer of a £500 reward promulgated, at the instance of the Corporation, by the Chief of the City Police. As a matter of fact, Sir James Fraser personally advised the Lord Mayor and Corporation to issue that offer. Moreover, eminent police officials of the Metropolitan force frankly avow their unrestricted faith in the utility of public rewards, whenever crimes of an unusually atrocious and ingenious character baffle the ordinary expedients adopted by the Executive for their detection. Sir Charles Warren will not commit himself further than to say that "the matter of rewards in these cases rests entirely with the Home Office;" but his experienced subordinates, with very few exceptions, are cordially in favour of Government rewards in such a terrible and mysterious conjuncture of abominable crimes as the present.

In the course of the adjourned inquest, held yesterday in the Vestry Hall, Cable-street, evidence was given which may be considered conclusive, as far as the identification of the "unfortunate" murdered in Berner-street is concerned. Mary Malcolm, a tailor's wife, resident near Holborn, deposed that the deceased was her sister, Elizabeth Watts, and that she herself, besides recognising the body, had received a supernatural intimation of the murder shortly after one o'clock on Sunday morning. Her account, elicited in evidence, of her slaughtered relative's life-story was indeed a sad and thrilling one, throwing a lurid light upon of the countless "problematical existences" that count among the more awful secrets of this mighty, mysterious city. Of our million of upper and middle class folk, who "live at home at ease," how many have the least conception of the hardships, miseries, and degradations suffered daily and nightly, within a bowshot of their comfortable dwellings, by such utter outcasts as were in life this dead woman and her companion in fatal misfortune, the wretched creature slain and mutilated in Mitre-square? The former had endured every variety of privation, humiliation, and pollution, moral and physical; the latter had times without number been in so abject a state of destitution as to be compelled to share the nightly refuge—a shed in Dorset-street—of a score or so of houseless waifs, penniless prostitutes like herself, without a friend, a name, or even a nickname. This once most unhappy wretch has been identified, but not by any real or fanciful designation, by some of her no less miserable associates, and by two City constables, who had arrested her on Saturday evening for drunkenness, a few hours before her assassination. She was still in custody at Bishopsgate-street Police-station at one a.m. on Sunday, at which hour she was released, and sauntered away along Houndsditch towards the place of her death, which must have occurred barely twenty minutes after her release from custody.

There is reason to believe that the monster of whom policemen and "Vigilants" are still eagerly but fruitlessly in quest attempted another outrage upon a woman of loose conduct some time between the date of Annie Chapman's murder and last Sunday morning. As we are informed, the metropolitan police have for several days past been in possession of every detail of this woman's startling narrative, a full account of which will be found in another column. Here we will merely observe that she was admitted ten days ago to a London hospital, in which a serious cut on her arm was treated; and that she has solemnly declared that she received the injury in question whilst protecting her throat from an attempt made to cut it by a man who, having engaged her in conversation and struck an immoral bargain with her, tripped her up, threw her heavily on the pavement, and attacked her, knife in hand, with murderous intent.

It seems, we regret to say, almost superfluous to add that no clue whatsoever to the hiding-place or individuality of the unknown assassin has as yet been obtained by the police authorities. Rumours, not realities, are still the order of the day in relation to the Berner-street and Mitre-court tragedies; whilst the inconceivably revolting discovery within sight of the Home Office windows "on horror's head horrors accumulates."

THE ALDGATE MURDER.

Although the woman who was murdered in Mitre-square has not been fully identified, important information was obtained yesterday which throws some light upon her immediate past history. It appears that Detective-Sergeant Outram, of the City Police, came to the mortuary in Golden-lane, with a party of six women and a man. Some of the former had, it is said, described the clothing of the deceased so accurately that they were allowed to confirm their belief by viewing it at the Bishopsgate-street Police-station. Subsequently they were taken to the chief office in Old Jewry, and thence conducted to the mortuary. Here two of the women positively identified the deceased as an associate, but they did not know her by name. She does not seem to have borne a nickname. They were ignorant of her family connections or her antecedents, and did not know whether she had lived with any man. The dead woman had, in fact, belonged to the lowest class, and frequently was without the money to obtain admission to the common lodging-houses. Whenever she was in this impecunious state she had, in the company of the women who now identified her body, slept in a shed off Dorset-street, which is the nightly refuge of some ten to twenty houseless creatures who are without the means of paying for their beds. Probably further information from people who were better acquainted with her will be forthcoming before the inquest opens to-morrow, as the City police are pursuing active inquiries in Spitalfields and neighbourhood. There is scarcely any doubt, however, as to her doings on Saturday night. Two City policemen at that time took her into custody at Aldgate for being drunk. She was sober enough to give the name of Kelly, with the address 6, Fashion-street. Kelly was the name upon one of the pawntickets contained in the tin box which was found near the body in the square on Sunday; but the address on the pasteboard was 6, Dorset-street, which was fictitious. The constables are sure that the deceased was the woman they had in charge. She was detained at Bishopsgate-street Station until one a.m. on Sunday, the morning of the murder, when she had sufficiently recovered to be released. Apparently she then walked straight to her doom in Aldgate, the nearest way to which would be along Houndsditch. The mutilated corpse was discovered three-quarters of an hour after she had left the police-station. Kelly was not known at any of the addresses she gave. She was accustomed to live on the streets from hand to mouth, and did no honest work whatever.

An alarming story was told to a detective yesterday, and it is understood that the Metropolitan police have for some time been cognisant of its details. If this statement be true, and there appears to be no reason to question it, then some time between the date of the Hanbury-street murder and last Sunday the bloodthirsty maniac who is now terrifying Whitechapel unsuccessfully attempted another outrage. The woman who so narrowly escaped death is married, but she admits having entered into conversation with a strange man for an immoral purpose. She alleges that he tripped her up, so that she fell upon the pavement. He made an effort to cut her throat, but she shielded herself with her arm, and in so doing received a cut upon it. Alarmed by his failure, and fearing her shrieks, the would-be murderer ran off, and the woman, when discovered, was removed to the hospital. She has since been discharged, and the wound upon the arm is still to be seen. The occurrence is alleged to have taken place ten days ago, in a bye-turning off Commercial-street. Unfortunately the woman was so much in liquor when she was assaulted that she cannot recollect the man's face or dress, and has been unable to give a description of him, which may account for the secrecy which has been maintained in regard to the attack. At the inquest upon Chapman, the victim of the Hanbury-street murder, all the evidence which was adduced was collected by the coroner, Mr. Wynne Baxter, assisted by his own officer and the Press. No intimation was given that the police possessed this information.

In response to the offer of the reward of £500 by the Chief Commissioner of City Police, a mass of suggestions and of theories have been received; but so far nothing of a tangible character has been obtained, and the communications do not contain a tittle of real evidence, negative or otherwise. Although no clue has been secured, Mr. McWilliam, chief of the City police detectives, does not despair. He has the reputation of not being easily discouraged, and the City of London detectives have one advantage over the Scotland-yard officers, for they are not tempted to drop one inquiry when a fresh startling event in a measure supersedes the earlier crime. Mr. McWilliam has an able staff at his command, and the City uniform police are an intelligent set of men, willing and able, if necessary, to render really efficient assistance to the detective department. Pending inquiries Superintendent Foster deemed it advisable to detain for some hours at headquarters, Old Jewry, an individual whose strange conduct had excited suspicion, but the answers to detailed questions proved satisfactory, and the man was handed over to the care of his friends, after having been kept in the police-office from Monday night until five o'clock yesterday evening. His behaviour had been so extraordinary that an investigation was unavoidable. He had entered a restaurant in Milk-street, Cheapside, where he was known, and called for a glass of beer, which he drank. In an altercation which followed he produced an instrument for injecting morphine and a small knife. His light overcoat, which he carried on his arm, had some stains upon it, and he is stated to have exclaimed, "If that coat could speak it would be worth £100. I lent it to a man last Saturday." He then punctured his wrist with the injector, and the attendants thought it prudent to ask the police to remove him. This course was taken, with the result above stated.

THE WHITECHAPEL CRIME.

From Commercial-road to Aldgate a marked difference is observable in the state of the streets, especially from eleven o'clock in the evening until one in the morning, clearly evidencing that the minds of people are thoroughly alarmed. Not only are tradesmen complaining that their business is suffering through the reluctance of residents to leave their houses after dark, but there exists, in addition, a widespread fear of further outrage. One trade, and one alone, appears to derive pecuniary advantage from the Reign of Terror. Many people take a trip from the West through Whitechapel and back on the top of an omnibus merely to say that they have passed through the scene of so many tragedies, and in this way the returns of the omnibus companies may have been increased. To the residents of Whitechapel no advantage has accrued. The central streets still maintain their busy appearance, but the dark thoroughfares and alleys on either side are deserted at an early hour. Among the class to whom the victims belonged the misery of intense fear is augmented by hunger and want of shelter. In the darkness and cold of last night there could be seen at street corners or trying to screen themselves in doorways from the wind, groups of these ill-clad and fallen creatures, looking very miserable and forlorn, and afraid to venture away from the most frequented thoroughfares, where only they felt safe. Many of them lingered as long as they could—until moved on by a constable—about the railings around a church or a chapel, as if in the belief that within the shadow of a temple of worship there was some protection even for them. The spectacle was a very sad one. In the earlier part of the evening the news of another shocking discovery, this time in Westminster, created much excitement, but the local tragedies still remained the absorbing topic. During the day still further additions were made to the police force, not only in the number of men available for patrol duty, but in the detective strength. Unoccupied houses are being searched, and any hint which the detectives may receive is acted upon, even in places where it is dangerous for a detective to be known. Inspector Abberline daily receives a large number of letters containing suggestions and statements of persons who imagine they have seen suspicious circumstances about such and such a man. These have been followed up as far as possible, but in every case have led to no good result. The very fact that so many people were convinced that the victim was Elizabeth Stride, while in reality her name is Mrs. Watt, shows how difficult it is to get at the truth when a panic is spread over a district. As yet the police have no clue whatever to lead them to the lair of the murderer, but there is a widespread feeling—founded presumably rather on the apprehension of evil to come than on anything tangible—that he is still about the Whitechapel district. It is under this belief that the police are gradually searching the unexplored places of the neighbourhood. These investigations up to now have not been successful.

A member of the Vigilance Committee informed our representative last night that a great deal of information about the state of the streets, and suspicious men who frequent them, had been collected by them, and they believed that at least some of it might turn out of value. Although many people think differently, he and some of his colleagues consider that the murders were not the work of one man, or, at all events, that he had associates. Their belief is that at least four or five men were engaged in the murderous plot, and it was in the hope of inducing one of them to turn informer that the committee were so anxious that the Home Secretary should offer a reward. This opinion, however, was formed when what is now known as the "medical requirement" hypothesis gained credence. Several members of the committee even thought they were on the track of the gang, but investigations have neither substantiated the theory nor led to the unravelling of the mystery. Nevertheless, the Vigilance Committee, under the presidency of Mr. George Lusk, continues to meet daily, and focus, as it were, the sentiments of the inhabitants.

During the day four persons were arrested on the chance that they might have had something to do with the Berner-street murder, but the only items against them were their own bravado or their suspicious looks. It has become customary for shabbily dressed men who frequent public-houses in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel to proclaim in their cups that they know a great deal about the murders, and as some one in the place generally informs the police, a constable, for form's sake, is obliged to take the braggart to the police-station, where it is, without exception, found that the boasts are utterly untrue. The men taken to the station were in every case discharged. One arrest was effected as far away as Hampton-wick. An individual, apparently a gentleman in reduced circumstances, called on Monday night at an inn, and asked for a lodging. He was admitted, but not long after a remark was made by one who saw him that he was somewhat of the description circulated of the Whitechapel murderer. Mr. Honeycomb, the landlord, also thought he saw a slight resemblance, and sent for the police. A constable of the T Division was called in, but nothing was done in the matter, as the man's account of himself was considered satisfactory. Yesterday morning, however, the visitor's appearance seemed changed to the landlord, and the conclusion come to was that he had shaved his whiskers off during the night. The police were again sent for, and another T Division constable took charge of the man. He was brought across the Thames to Kingston police-station, and there stated that he obtained from the British consul a free passage from Brussels to London, where he landed on Saturday and stayed during the night. Sunday night he spent at the Sun Hotel, Market-place, Kingston, and on Monday night he went to the King's Head, Hampton-wick, where the unfounded suspicions were aroused. He gave a full account of all his movements since his arrival, and said he had friends at New Malden who would corroborate his statement. These people were visited by the constable, and the statement made by the suspect being found to be pretty correct, he was accordingly released. In every case that has yet been laid before the police, the accused has been able to give answers sufficiently satisfactory to secure his liberation.

Among the many unfounded rumours in circulation yesterday was one to the effect that Sir Charles Warren, on visiting the yard of the Working Men's International Constitutional Club on Sunday morning, had discovered some chalk writing on the wall beside where the body was found which was of a very objectionable character, and was supposed to have been the work of the murderer. This was alleged to have given such great offence that Sir Charles, fearing a disturbance in the neighbourhood, directed the writing to be washed out—an order said to have been very promptly complied with by the police. There is not an iota of truth in the story. It is a pure invention from beginning to end, and as no writing was ever discovered it follows that it could not have been washed out by Sir Charles Warren or anybody else. During the day the description of a man, who is supposed to have been seen in company of the deceased late on Saturday night was circulated. It states that he was apparently about twenty-eight years of age, 5ft 7in in height, of dark complexion, and no whiskers. He wore dark clothes, and a felt hat somewhat stained.

WEDNESDAY MORNING (1.30 A.M.).

Upon inquiry this morning no further information pointing to the detection of the murderer or leading to the identification of the victim of the Mitre-square tragedy was to be obtained from the Metropolitan or City Police authorities.

INQUEST—IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY—A STRANGE STORY.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Vestry Hall of St. George-in-the-East, Cable-street, Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, coroner for East Middlesex, resumed the inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the woman who was found with her throat cut in a yard adjoining the club-house of the International Working Men's Education Society, No. 40, Berner-street, Commercial-road East, at one o'clock on Sunday morning last.

Constable Henry Lamb, 252 H division, examined by the coroner, said: Last Sunday morning, shortly before one o'clock, I was on duty in Commercial-road, between Christian-street and Batty-street, when two men came running towards me and shouting. I went to meet them, and they called out, "Come on, there has been another murder." I asked where, and as they got to the corner of Berner-street they pointed down and said, "There." I saw people moving some distance down the street. I ran, followed by another constable—426 H. Arriving at the gateway of No. 40 I observed something dark lying on the ground on the right-hand side. I turned my light on, when I found that the object was a woman, with her throat cut and apparently dead. I sent the other constable for the nearest doctor, and a young man who was standing by I despatched to the police station to inform the inspector what had occurred. On my arrival there were about thirty people in the yard, and others followed me in. No one was nearer than a yard to the body. As I was examining the deceased the crowd gathered round, but I begged them to keep back, otherwise they might have their clothes soiled with blood, and thus get into trouble.

Up to this time had you touched the body?—I had put my hand on the face.

Was it warm?—Slightly. I felt the wrist, but could not discern any movement of the pulse. I then blew my whistle for assistance.

Did you observe how the deceased was lying?—She was lying on her left side, with her left hand on the ground.

Was there anything in that hand?—I did not notice anything. The right arm was across the breast. Her face was not more than five or six inches away from the club wall.

Were her clothes disturbed?—No.

Only her boots visible?—Yes, and only the soles of them. There were no signs of a struggle. Some of the blood was in a liquid state, and had run towards the kitchen door of the club. A little—that nearest to her on the ground—was slightly congealed. I can hardly say whether any was still flowing from the throat. Dr. Blackwell was the first doctor to arrive; he came ten or twelve minutes after myself, but I had no watch with me.

Did any one of the crowd say whether the body had been touched before your arrival?—No. Dr. Blackwell examined the body and its surroundings. Dr. Phillips came ten minutes later. Inspector Pinhorn arrived directly after Dr. Blackwell. When I blew my whistle other constables came, and I had the entrance of the yard closed. This was while Dr. Blackwell was looking at the body. Before that the doors were wide open. The feet of the deceased extended just to the swing of the gate, so that the barrier could be closed without disturbing the body. I entered the club and left a constable at the gate to prevent any one passing in or out. I examined the hands and clothes of all the members of the club. There were from fifteen to twenty present, and they were on the ground floor.

Did you discover traces of blood anywhere in the club?—No.

Was the steward present?—Yes.

Did you ask him to lock the front door?—I did not. There was a great deal of commotion. That was done afterwards.

The Coroner: But time is the essence of the thing.

Witness: I did not see any person leave. I did not try the front door of the club to see if it was locked. I afterwards went over the cottages, the occupants of which were in bed. I was admitted by men, who came down partly dressed; all the other people were undressed. As to the waterclosets in the yard, one was locked and the other unlocked, but no one was there.

There is a recess near the dust-bin. Did you go there?—Yes, afterwards, with Dr. Phillips.

The Coroner: But I am speaking of at the time.

Witness: I did it subsequently. I do not recollect looking over the wooden partition. I, however, examined the store belonging to Messrs. Hindley, sack manufacturers, but I saw nothing there.

How long were the cottagers in opening their doors?—Only a few minutes, and they seemed frightened. When I returned Dr. Phillips and Chief Inspector West had arrived.

Was there anything to prevent a man escaping while you were examining the body?—Several people were inside and outside the gates, and I should think that they would be sure to observe a man who had marks of blood.

But supposing he had no marks of blood?—It was quite possible, of course, for a person to escape while I was examining the corpse. Every one was more or less looking towards the body. There was much confusion.

Do you think that a person might have got away before you arrived?—I think he is more likely to have escaped before than after.

Detective-Inspector Reid: How long before had you passed this place?

Witness: I am not on the Berner-street beat, but I passed the end of the street in Commercial-road six or seven minutes before.

When you were found what direction were you going in?—I was coming towards Berner-street. A constable named Smith was on the Berner-street beat. He did not accompany me, but the constable who was on fixed-point duty between Grove-street and Christian-street in Commercial-road. Constables at fixed points leave duty at one in the morning. I believe that is the practice nearly all over London.

The Coroner: I think this is important. The Hanbury-street murder was discovered just as the night police were going off duty. (To witness): Did you see anything suspicious?—I did not at any time. There were squabbles and rows in the streets, but nothing more.

The Foreman: Was there light sufficient to enable you to see, as you were going down Berner-street, whether any person was running away from No. 40?—It was rather dark, but I think there was light enough for that, though the person would be somewhat indistinct from Commercial-road.

The Foreman: Some of the papers state that Berner-street is badly lighted; but there are six lamps within 700 feet, and I do not think that is very bad.

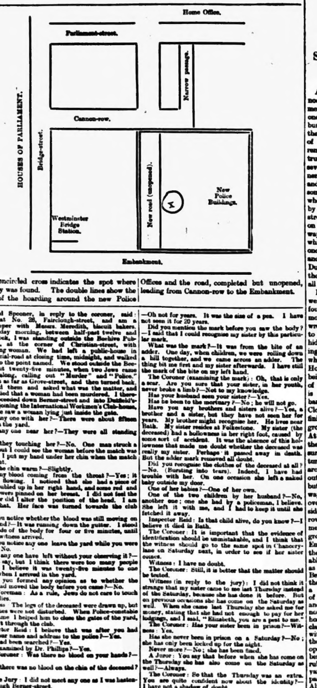
The Coroner: The parish plan shows that there are four lamps within 350 feet, from Commercial-road to Fairclough-street.

Witness: There are three, if not four, lamps in Berner-street between Commercial-road and Fairclough-street. Berner-street is about as well lighted as other side streets. Most of them are rather dark, but more lamps have been erected lately.

The Coroner: I do not think that London altogether is as well lighted as some capitals are.

Witness: There are no public-house lights in Berner-street. I was engaged in the yard and at the mortuary all the night afterwards.

LOCALITY OF THE WHITEHALL CRIME.



The encircled cross indicates the spot where the body was found. The double lines show the extent of the hoarding around the new Police Offices and the road, completed but unopened, leading from Cannon-row to the Embankment.

Edward Spooner, in reply to the coroner, said: I live at No. 26, Fairclough-street, and am a horse-keeper with Messrs. Meredith, biscuit bakers. On Sunday morning, between half-past twelve and one o'clock, I was standing outside the Beehive public-house, at the corner of Christian-street, with my young woman. We had left a public-house in Commercial-road at closing time, and walked quietly to the point [illegible] running along, calling out "Murder" and "Police." They ran as far as Grove-street and then turned back. I stopped them and asked what was the matter, and they replied that a woman had been murdered. I thereupon proceeded down Berner-street and into Dutfield's yard, adjoining the International Workmen's Club-house, and there saw a woman lying just inside the gate.

Was any one with you?—[illegible] people in the yard. [illegible]

Was any one [illegible] round.

Were they touching her?—No. One man struck a match, but I could not see the woman until the match was struck. I put my hand under her chin when the match was alight.

Was the chin warm?—Slightly.

Was any blood [illegible] was still flowing. I noticed that she had a piece of paper doubled up in her right hand, and some red and white flowers pinned on her breast. I did not feel the body, nor did I alter the position of the head. I am sure of that. Her face was towards the club wall.

Did you notice whether the blood was still moving on the ground?—It was running down the gutter. I stood by the side of the body for four or five minutes, until the last witness arrived.

Did you notice any one leave the yard while you were there?—No.

Could any one have left without your observing it?—I cannot say, but I think not. There were about fifty people about. I believe it was twenty-five minutes to one o'clock when I arrived in the yard.

Have you formed any opinion as to whether the people had moved the body before you came?—No.

The Foreman: As a rule, Jews do not care to touch dead bodies.

Witness: The legs of the deceased were drawn up, but her clothes were not disturbed. When Police-constable Lamb came I helped him to close the gates of the yard, and I left through the club.

Inspector Reid: I believe that was after you had given your name and address to the police?—Yes.

And had been searched?—Yes.

And examined by Dr. Phillips?—Yes.

The Coroner: Was there no blood on your hands?—No.

Then there was no blood on the chin of the deceased?—No.

By the Jury: I did not meet any one as I was hastening through Berner-street.

Mary Malcolm was the next witness, and she was deeply affected while giving her evidence. In answer to the coroner she said: I live at No. 50, Eagle-street, Red Lion-square, Holborn, and am married. My husband, Andrew Malcolm, is a tailor. I have seen the body at the mortuary. I saw it once on Sunday and twice yesterday.

Who is it?—It is the body of my sister, Elizabeth Watts.

You have no doubt about that?—Not the slightest.

You did have some doubt about it at one time?—I had at first.

When did you last see your sister alive?—Last Thursday, about a quarter to seven in the evening.

Where?—She came to me at No. 59, Red Lion-street, where I work as a trousersmaker.

What did she come to you for?—To ask me for a little assistance. I have been in the habit of assisting her for five years.

Did you give her anything?—I gave her a shilling and a short jacket—not the jacket which is now on the body.

How long was she with you?—Only a few moments.

Did she say where she was going?—No.

Where was she living?—I do not know. I knew it was somewhere in the neighbourhood of the tailoring Jews—Commercial-road or Commercial-street, or somewhere at the East-end.

Did you understand that she was living in lodging-houses?—Yes.

Did you know what she was doing for a livelihood?—I had my doubts.

Was she the worse for drink when she came to you on Thursday?—No, sober.

But she was sometimes the worse for drink, was she not?—That was, unfortunately, a failing with her. She was thirty-seven years of age last March.

Had she ever been married?—Yes.

Is her husband alive?—Yes, so far as I know. She married the son of Mr. Watts, wine and spirit merchant, of Walcot-street, Bath. I think her husband's Christian name was Edward. I believe he is now in America.

Did he get into trouble?—No.

Why did he go away?—Because my sister brought trouble upon him.

When did she leave him?—About eight years ago, but I cannot be quite certain as to the time. She had two children. Her husband caught her with a porter, and there was a quarrel.

Did the husband turn her out of doors?—No, he sent her to my poor mother, with the two children.

Where does your mother live?—She is dead. She died in the year 1883.

Where are the children now?—The girl is dead, but the boy is at a boarding school kept by his aunt.

Was the deceased subject to epileptic fits?—Witness (sobbing bitterly): No, she only had drunken fits.

Was she ever before the Thames police magistrate?—I believe so.

Charged with drunkenness?—Yes.

Are you aware that she has been let off on the supposition that she was subject to epileptic fits?—I believe that is so, but she was not subject to epileptic fits.

Has she ever told you of troubles she was in with any man?—Oh yes; she lived with a man.

Do you know his name?—I do not remember now, but I shall be able to tell you to-morrow. I believe she lived with a man who kept a coffee-house at Poplar.

Inspector Reid: Was his name Stride?—No; I think it was Dent, but I can find out for certain by to-morrow.

The Coroner: How long had she ceased to live with that man?—Oh, some time. He went away to sea, and was wrecked on the Isle of St. Paul, I believe.

How long ago should you think that was?—It must be three years and a half; but I could tell you all about it by to-morrow, even the name of the vessel that was wrecked.

Had the deceased lived with any man since then?—Not to my knowledge, but there is some man who says that he has lived with her.

Have you ever heard of her getting into trouble with this man?—No, but at times she got locked up for drunkenness. She always brought her trouble to me.

You never heard of any one threatening her?—No; she was too good for that.

Did you ever hear her say that she was afraid of any one?—No.

Did you know of no man with whom she had relations?—No.

Inspector Reid: Did you ever visit her in Flower and Dean-street?—No.

Did you ever hear her called "Long Liz"?—That was generally her nickname, I believe.

Have you ever heard of the name of Stride?—She never mentioned such a name to me. I think that if she had lived with any one of that name she would have told me. I have heard what the man Stride has said, but I think he is mistaken.

The Coroner: How often did your sister come to you?—Every Saturday, and I always gave her 2s. That was for her lodgings.

Did she come to you at all last Saturday?—No, I did not see her on that day.

The Thursday visit was an unusual one, I suppose?—Yes.

Did you think it strange that she did not come on the Saturday?—I did.

Had she ever missed a Saturday before?—Not for nearly three years.

What time in the day did she usually come to you?—At four o'clock in the afternoon.

Where?—At the corner of Chancery-lane. I was there last Saturday afternoon from half-past three till five, but she did not turn up.

Did you think there was something the matter with her?—On the Sunday morning when I read the accounts in the newspapers I thought it might be my sister who had been murdered. I had a presentiment that that was so. I came down to Whitechapel and was directed to the mortuary; but when I saw the body I did not recognise it as that of my sister.

How was that? Why did you not recognise it in the first instance?—I do not know, except that I saw it in the gaslight, between nine and ten at night. But I recognised her the next day.

Did you not have some special presentiment that this was your sister?—Yes.

Tell the jury what it was?—I was in bed, and about twenty minutes past one on Sunday morning I felt a pressure on my breast and heard three distinct kisses. It was that which made me afterwards suspect that the woman who had been murdered was my sister.

The Coroner (to the jury): The only reason why I allow this evidence is that the witness has been doubtful about her identification. (To witness.) Did your sister ever break a limb?—No.

Never?—Not to my knowledge.

The Foreman: Had she any special marks upon her?—Yes, on her right leg there was a small black mark.

The Coroner: Have you seen that mark on the deceased?—Yes.

When did you see it?—Yesterday morning.

But when, before death, did you see it on your sister?—Oh, some years ago. It was the size of a pea. I have not seen it for 20 years.

Did you mention the mark before you saw the body?—I said that I could recognise my sister by that particular mark.

What was the mark?—It was from the bite of an adder. One day, when children, we were rolling down a hill together, and we came across an adder. The thing bit me first and my sister afterwards. I have still the mark of the bite on my left hand.

The Coroner (examining the mark): Oh, that is only a scar. Are you sure that your sister, in her youth, never broke a limb?—Not to my knowledge.

Has she been to the mortuary?—No; he will not go.

Have you any brothers and sisters alive?—Yes, a brother and a sister, but they have not seen her for years. My brother might recognise her. He lives near Bath. My sister resides at Folkestone. My sister (the deceased) had a bullseye in her right foot, caused by a burn, when she was a child. It was the absence of this bullseye that made me doubt whether the deceased was really my sister. Perhaps it passed away in death. She had a child by a policeman. The child was taken away in a basket and dropped in some street.

Did you recognise the clothes of the deceased at all?—No. (Bursting into tears). Indeed, I have had trouble with her. On one occasion she left a naked baby outside my door.

One of her babies?—One of her own.

One of the two children by her husband?—No, another one; one she had by a policeman, I believe. I had to keep it until she fetched it away.

Inspector Reid: Is that child alive, do you know?—I believe not.

The Coroner: It is important that the evidence of identification should be unmistakable, and I think that the witness should go to the same spot in Chancery-lane on Saturday next, in order to see if her sister comes.

Witness: I have no doubt.

The Coroner: Still, it is better that the matter should be tested.

Witness (in reply to the jury): I did not think it strange that my sister came to me last Thursday instead of the Saturday, because she has done it before. But in previous instances she has come on the Saturday as well. When she came last Thursday she asked me for money, stating that she had not enough to pay for her lodgings, and I said, "Elizabeth, you are a pest to me."

The Coroner: Has your sister been in prison?—Witness: Yes.

Has she never been in prison on a Saturday?—No; she has only been locked up for the night.

Never more?—No; she has been fined.

A Juror: You say that before when she has come on the Thursday she has also come on the Saturday as well?—Always.

The Coroner: So that the Thursday was an extra. You are quite confident now about the identity?—I have not a shadow of doubt.

Mr. Frederick William Blackwell deposed: I reside at No. 100, Commercial-road, and am a physician and surgeon. On Sunday morning last, at ten minutes past one o'clock, I was called to Berner-street by a policeman. My assistant, Mr. Johnston, went back with the constable, and I followed immediately I was dressed. I consulted my watch on my arrival, and it was 1.16 a.m. The deceased was lying on her left side obliquely across the passage, her face looking towards the right wall. Her legs were drawn up, her feet close against the wall of the right side of the passage. Her head was resting beyond the carriage-wheel rut, the neck lying over the rut. Her feet were three yards from the gateway. Her dress was unfastened at the neck. The neck and chest were quite warm, as were also the legs, and the face was slightly warm. The hands were cold. The right hand was open and on the chest, and was smeared with blood. The left hand, lying on the ground, was partially closed, and contained a small packet of cachous wrapped in tissue paper. There were no rings, nor marks of rings, on her hands. The appearance of the face was quite placid. The mouth was slightly open. The deceased had round her neck a check silk scarf, the bow of which was turned to the left and pulled very tight. In the neck there was a long incision which exactly corresponded with the lower border of the scarf. The border was slightly frayed, as if by a sharp knife. The incision in the neck commenced on the left side, 2½ inches below the angle of the jaw, and almost in a direct line with it, nearly severing the vessels on that side, cutting the windpipe completely in two, and terminating on the opposite side 1½ inch below the angle of the right jaw, but without severing the vessels on that side. I could not ascertain whether the bloody hand had been moved. The blood was running down the gutter into the drain in the opposite direction from the feet. There was about 1lb of clotted blood close by the body, and a stream all the way from there to the back door of the club.

Were there no spots of blood about?—No; only some marks of blood which had been trodden in.

Was there any blood on the soles of the deceased's boots?—No.

No splashing of blood on the wall?—No, it was very dark, and what I saw was by the aid of a policeman's lantern. I have not examined the place since. I examined the clothes, but found no blood on any part of them. The bonnet of the deceased was lying on the ground a few inches from the head. Her dress was unbuttoned at the top.

Can you say whether the injuries could have been self-inflicted?—It is impossible that they could have been.

Did you form any opinion as to how long the deceased had been dead?—From twenty minutes to half an hour when I arrived. The clothes were not wet with rain. She would have bled to death comparatively slowly on account of vessels on one side only of the neck being cut and the artery not completely severed.

After the infliction of the injuries was there any possibility of any cry being uttered by the deceased?—None whatever. Dr. Phillips came about twenty minutes to half an hour after my arrival. The double doors of the yard were closed when I arrived, so that the previous witnesses must have made a mistake on that point.

A Juror: Can you say whether the throat was cut before or after the deceased fell to the ground?—I formed the opinion that the murderer probably caught hold of the silk scarf, which was tight and knotted, and pulled the deceased backwards, cutting her throat in that way. The throat might have been cut as she was falling, or when she was on the ground. The blood would have spurted about if the act had been committed while she was standing up.

The Coroner: Was the silk scarf tight enough to prevent her calling out?—I could not say that.

A hand might have been put on her nose and mouth?—Yes, and the cut on the throat was probably instantaneous.

The inquest was then adjourned till one o'clock to-day.

August Nochild, fifty-two, described as a tailor, giving an address at Christian-street, Whitechapel, was charged at the Guildhall yesterday, before Mr. Alderman Stone, with assaulting Sarah McFarly, an unfortunate, by attempting to strangle her in Holborn-circus.—Prosecutrix stated that she lived with a friend in Upper Rathbone-place. She met the prisoner about half-past twelve yesterday morning in New Oxford-street. He asked her to go to his house in Whitechapel. She refused to go, when he seized her by the throat, and said, "I will murder you, if you don't. I have murdered the women in Whitechapel, and I would like to do another." She screamed, and a police-sergeant coming up she gave prisoner in custody.—Sergeant Perry, 77, deposed that he was in Holborn about one o'clock yesterday morning when he noticed Nochild speaking to the woman. He then saw the prisoner suddenly seize prosecutrix by the throat, and heard cries of "Murder" and "Police." Witness ran towards them, and caught hold of the defendant. The woman charged prisoner with assault, and witness took him into custody. Both of them were under the influence of drink.—Mr. Alderman Stone did not think there was any foundation for the charge, and dismissed the case.

Yesterday Arthur Williams, whose address was given in Beaconsfield-terrace, Leytonstone, was brought before Mr. Curtis Bennett, at Hammersmith, on a charge of having been found wandering in High-road, Chiswick, apparently insane. It appeared that the prisoner went to the Chiswick police station and referred to the Whitechapel murders, stating that he knew where to find the man. As he appeared strange in his manner the police detained him. The prisoner said he did not know what he had done. He made no assertion but what he could substantiate. A written statement was handed to the magistrate, who read it. The following are extracts: "I am Williams. Will you send to Whitehall-place and tell them that I am going on to Feltham. It is of no use to employ men unless they are men of education. You will find the ordinary constable smoking his pipe, not looking after the Whitechapel murders. Why do they not pay them as they do in France? . . . You will make a good pump if you have a good handle. . . . Colonel Warren is no use; Monro is the man to look after them. I know the man well, and will find him out. I do not want the reward, but shall go mad soon if he is not found out. I am off to Hounslow and Feltham at once."—Mr. Curtis-Bennett, after reading the whole of the document, said it was an incoherent statement.—The daughter of the prisoner came forward and stated that her father had had a sunstroke, and drink always affected his mind.—The Prisoner: I was not drunk yesterday.—The daughter said her father left home on Sunday.—Mr. Curtis-Bennett observed that he appeared to have wandered to Chiswick. He accepted the prisoner's recognisances for his good behaviour for six months, his friends expressing their willingness to take him home.

THE WHITEHALL MURDER.

BODY CUT TO PIECES.

SCENE OF THE SEVENTH MUTILATION.

A horrible discovery was made yesterday afternoon in the new police buildings between Parliament-street and the Embankment. Shortly after one o'clock several workmen, on opening a bundle which they found hidden in one of the darkest archways of the vaulted foundations of the structure referred to, laid bare the remains of a woman. The corpse was a mere trunk, both head and limbs having been severed in an apparently brutal and unskilful manner. Evidently the remains were those of a young and well nourished woman, and there is every reason to fear that they form part of some person who has been murdered and made away with by an atrocious miscreant. In fact, there are strong grounds for believing that the arm found on Sept. 11 in the Thames, near Grosvenor Railway Bridge, was cut from the mutilated trunk which has been unearthed. The police were at once communicated with at King-street Station, and in a very few minutes Chief Superintendent Dunlap and Chief Inspector Wren went and viewed the remains, and took immediate steps to collect all the available evidence bearing on the case.

It seems tolerably certain that the remains were deposited in the place in which they were found between Saturday night and Monday morning. The difficulty and danger which the wretch must have encountered in bearing the body to the portion of the buildings where it was hidden increase the horror and mystery surrounding the whole proceeding. It is on the site of what was intended for the National Opera House that the new central police buildings are being erected by Messrs. J. Grover and Sons, of New North-road, N. Their exact location is between Parliament-street and the Embankment, or immediately eastward of the Clock Tower and St. Stephen's Club. When finished they will cover a considerable area of ground, and have an imposing appearance. At present only the foundations and a portion of the first storey have been built, and the place is surrounded by a high hoarding. The ground structure consists of a vast labyrinth of brick passages, archways, and vaulted chambers. As was pointed out by the foreman of the works, there are really but two possible modes of ingress to the archway where the body was found, namely, either over the high hoarding from the Embankment side, or from a little alley-way called Cannon-row, almost opposite the Home Office in Parliament-street. The difficulties of access to the ground are so great from the side facing the Embankment that the officials connected with the works regard them as well-nigh insuperable to a person loaded with so heavy a bundle as the remains must necessarily have been. Besides, it would have been far easier, from the Embankment side, to have thrown such a parcel into the river. But one avenue of approach therefore practically existed, and that was from the obscure corner at the north end of Cannon-row, over the seven foot hoarding of which the miscreant must have clambered with his awful load so as to get within the area enclosed by the builders. When there, instead of throwing the body into the large open well dug to supply water, or secreting it beneath some of the countless heaps of soil and rubbish lying about, he conveyed it, almost fifty yards, through a network of partly underground passages to a remote corner of the building. Although there are a large number of men employed on the works, very few of them, it is said, would have readily found their way through the intricate vaults to the spot where the mutilated trunk was concealed. To a stranger venturing alone among these dark corridors there would seem to be a danger of failing to find his way out again. Unfortunately no night-watchman is kept at the place, and any one once within the hoarding after dark or working hours could safely move about at leisure free from all observation. That the body was only placed in the building between Saturday night and Monday morning there appears to be little or no room for doubt. On Friday afternoon last, about three o'clock, Mr. Eraut, clerk of the works, Mr. Brown, the foreman, Mr. Franklin, surveyor, Ludgate-hill, and several others were engaged in taking measurements. Whilst doing so they had occasion to go into the archways where the remains were discovered, and Mr. Brown himself states, and is confirmed by others, that he actually stood in the corner where the corpse lay and measured the wall. Had the trunk been there at the time it would not only have been seen, but would have been otherwise indicated by the decomposed condition of the remains. Being one of the darkest and most out-of-the-way spots in the works some of the employés made use of it for the purpose of hiding their tools when they "knocked off" for the day. As the carpenters and others have lost various articles, and on one occasion the office on the grounds had been broken open and plundered, the men took this means to prevent the tools being stolen. When the men quitted work last Saturday afternoon one of the last about the place was a labourer, named Ernest Hedge. Part of his duty was to see things put to right ready for Monday morning and to nail up the openings in the hoarding. In order to do so he says that about five p.m. on Saturday he went into the middle vaulted archway between Cannon-row and the Embankment and procured one of the carpenter's hammers, lighting a match for that purpose. At that time he is perfectly sure there was no bundle of any kind in the spot, nor was there when he replaced the tool.

Between Saturday night and Monday morning, therefore, the remains must have been secretly deposited in the vaulted chamber of the basement arches of the new police-buildings, at a spot not eighty yards removed from the Home Office. On Monday morning, at six o'clock, a carpenter named Fred Wildbore, who made the place the store-room for his kit, went to fetch his tools from where he had laid them on Saturday afternoon. In doing so he also lighted a match, and noticed in a sort of alcove or recess at the opposite corner of the blind archway, what looked like some cast-away garment of a workman. Shallow trenches for drains have been dug along the archways in question, and the rough soil and builders' débris are heaped about in all directions. It was in the corner, and partly concealed by a bank of dirt, that the garment lay, and it might have been, he thought, part of one of the labourers' attire. Yesterday morning Wildbore casually looked at it again, saw it was a bundle, noticed an unpleasant odour, and spoke to some of the workmen about it. Three of the labourers fancied it might be some thieves' plunder, and at the dinner hour determined to drag it out. George Budgen picked the bundle up and carried it about a dozen yards into a partially-lighted corridor, daylight streaming down through the rough scaffolding boards overhead. The bundle was done up in some black stuff, and was firmly tied and bound with strong twine. Several persons gathered around to see what the contents were as Budgen proceeded to cut the string. To their horror they uncovered the trunk of a well-formed woman. The corpse was deprived of head and limbs, the legs with the lower portion of the body above the pelvis having been cut away. A representative of *The Daily Telegraph*, who saw the remains within half-an-hour of their discovery, states that the body, placed on its back, was wrapped in a skirt of some stuff like black mohair, and the steel dress improver was included in the parcel. The flesh had a dark reddish hue, as if it had been plentifully sprinkled with antiseptic, such as Condy's fluid. Decomposition, however, had made rapid strides within, for the remains were in an advanced state of putrefaction. The criss-cross marks of the cords had sunk deeply into the skin, but otherwise there were no appearances of wounds except where the rough edges indicated the brutal, bungling manner in which the head, limbs, and lower part of the body had been dissevered. Evidently the corpse was that of a mature, well-formed, and perhaps an unmarried woman, not over forty years of age, and who was probably alive about twenty days ago. The remains might have weighed over 50lbs, no light load for even a strong man to carry any distance. Two constables were placed in charge of the body, and Detective Inspector Marshall, aided by several colleagues, instituted the most searching inquiries on the spot. Sir Charles Warren was quickly notified, and instructions were issued to inform the coroner and summon Dr. Bond to view the body before it was further moved. Subsequently the police took the statements in King-street of the officials and *employés* at the works, including those of Messrs. Grant and Brown, Mr. Charles Cheney, the assistant-foreman, the carpenter Wildbore, and half a dozen of the labourers, including Budgen and Hedge. Their account coincides with the circumstances already narrated above. During the afternoon Divisional-Surgeon Dr. Bond examined the remains, and the coroner for the district, Mr. Troutbeck, ordered their removal to the mortuary in Millbank-street. Although the police were fairly certain, after the discovery of the young woman's arm at Grosvenor Bridge, about three weeks ago, that a crime had been committed, still it was impossible to hold an inquest upon a limb. The law requiring that a "vital part" could only form the subject of a coroner's inquiry, this will now take place at once. One of the breasts (the left) of the body appeared either to have been surgically operated upon at some period of the deceased's lifetime, or else the process of decomposition at that part of the body became abnormally active from some as yet unexplained cause. It is intended by the police to photograph the remains in the course of to-day, after which they will be disinfected and a post-mortem examination will be made by Dr. Bond and a medical colleague. From the general character of the trunk, the police are of opinion that the arm found at Pimlico was severed from the remains now discovered. As to the second arm found near the Blind School, in the Lambeth-road, on the 28th ult., the authorities are quite positive that it was not amputated recently, and in fact they have received some assurances as to the source from which the bones in question were derived.

The police have already made a search of the ground to see whether any other portion of the body had been hidden away within the area enclosed, but so far without success. To-day the pool or open well will be drained and a more careful investigation made, whilst the workmen will now be on the alert to watch for any traces of ground or débris having been turned over to conceal any portion of remains or traces of the crime. Mounds of soil and rubbish from old tenements strew the ground, so that the task will be no easy one. The present horrible discovery will no doubt recall to many people in the metropolis the somewhat similar dismemberment of the remains of the woman Harriet Lane, killed by the Wainwright brothers. In that case the body was disinterred that it might be more securely hidden elsewhere. Whilst being conveyed to the Borough a workman, who, prompted by curiosity, had discovered the horrible nature of Wainwright's bundle, followed the cab, and ultimately succeeded in attracting the attention of the police, and securing the capture of the murderer. A few years ago also there was the case of Kate Webster, who at Richmond murdered her mistress, and, fiend-like, cut the body up piecemeal, and tried to dispose of it in various ways by small portions. The brutal manner in which the present victim has been dealt with suggests an equally callous and ferocious murderer as living and moving about among the community. For weeks he must have kept the body concealed near either his office or apartments, waiting for favourable opportunities to make away with the body piecemeal. The smell must have attracted the notice of some one living or going about near the place, and only by the freest use of antiseptics could it have been prevented from attracting considerable attention. Again, the murderer must have purchased the antiseptics and disinfectants in considerable quantity, and possibly some chemist may be able to supply the police with a clue. It is to be hoped that every effort will be made to drag the criminal to justice, and that in a few days the public may learn of the arrest of this new monster in human shape.

It is satisfactory to state that, in view of the possibility of a discovery such as that made yesterday, the arm found at Westminster a short time ago was not buried, as had been supposed. It has been preserved in the usual way, and will be taken to the mortuary in which the trunk now lies. One of the first things which the surgeons will have to do to-day will be to test whether the discovered limb belongs to the trunk found yesterday, and the result will be awaited with profound interest. The question naturally arises whether there is any connection between the present crime and the series of murders which have been perpetrated in Whitechapel? It is known that certain portions of the abdomen are missing, but there is also another theory equally well-founded. It is that the young woman of whose body portions are now coming to light in such a mysterious manner has been the victim of an unlawful operation, and in order to conceal this the miscreant has removed that portion of the body which would almost undoubtedly have decided such a point.

THE POLICE AND REWARDS.

The question of a Government reward for the capture of the ferocious murderer of the unfortunates in Whitechapel is one which has engaged a great deal of public attention. Interest has been aroused, and a general desire manifested to ascertain whether the police or other officials have advised Mr. Matthews against yielding to the numerous and influential applications addressed to him on that subject.

At the headquarters of the City police, in the Old Jewry, Chief Commissioner Colonel Sir James Fraser and Chief Superintendent Major Henry Smith, as well as the other officials there, strongly favour the plan of offering monetary rewards in all cases of serious and undetected crimes. They totally dissent from the Home Secretary's expressed view, "that hitherto rewards have done more harm than good," and "are useless." Such, they state, is neither their experience nor, so far as they can judge, that of other police authorities. Indeed, so strongly was Sir James Fraser impressed with the wisdom of such a course, that he personally advised the Lord Mayor and Corporation to issue a substantial reward for the detection of the Mitre-square murderer. This, as is now well known, was done very promptly on Monday, and the substantial sum of £500 was offered by the City authorities. It is well known that no part of this money is payable to police-officers. Yet Colonel Fraser and Major Smith contend that the reward will no doubt materially assist their research, inasmuch as it will stimulate the zeal of a large portion of the very classes who are most likely to know or have the best opportunities of learning something of the miscreant, his habits and haunts. Besides these there are, it is stated, many people who like the work of amateur detective, and the chance of the reward will no doubt keep them fully on the alert for any chance clue. Another view of the City police is that the offering of a reward clearly indicates to the public that the authorities are very much in earnest to secure the murderer's arrest, and this in a great measure restores confidence, and prevents the likelihood of panic in the East-end, to the disarrangement of all the methods and plans for watching and patrolling the district. It is hoped that the fact of a reward being published will make many of the people in the neighbourhood more keenly alive to the importance of communicating to the police the least clue in their possession, as by law the money goes to whoever gives the first information that leads to the unearthing and running-down of the criminal. The police further say that no one should hesitate to communicate at once with them, however slight or unimportant their discovery may seem to them to be, as very often it is only by piecing such communications together that a clue can be said to be fairly laid hold of.

At Scotland-yard Sir Charles Warren intimated "that the matter of rewards in all such cases as these rested entirely with the Home Office." So far and no further would he commit himself. Other prominent police officials connected with the Metropolitan force, however, frankly avowed their entire belief in the utility of public rewards whenever there was a serious and undiscovered crime to be detected. In their opinion it was of very material advantage, and enormously increased the chances of capture. The public were, no doubt, all equally anxious that enemies of society should be caught and punished, and the offer of a reward made it more particularly the business of a very large class of persons to devote their services actively and uninterruptedly in the same direction as those of the detective force. Very few police officials who have had much experience, it was said, do not lay great stress on the urgent necessity for a Government reward in the present instance, owing to the character and gravity of the crimes.

Mr. Matthews, it was learned at the Home Office, was still out of town. The decision, however, to offer no Government reward was intimated to be an exclusively departmental one, but whether the prompting first came from Mr. Matthews himself or was suggested by some subordinate official could not be ascertained. It was indicated, however, that he was solely responsible for the continued refusal to grant any Government reward. Perhaps now that the Home Secretary, were he at his post, might look from his windows and see the actual spot where the body of another victim to a crime was thrown, he might be yet inclined to alter his dictum and offer a substantial reward for the discovery of the atrocious miscreants still at large in the Metropolis.

LETTERS FROM THE PUBLIC.

We continue to receive a vast amount of correspondence upon the subject of these appalling crimes. In most cases the writers express deep regret and surprise at "the strange apathy of the Home Office," and all of our correspondents offer suggestions in regard to the motive of the criminal, or criminals, and "methods of capture." "Owen Ranford," "S. M.," "G. Standerwick," (Bristol), and a host of others follow up previous proposals to employ women as detectives. [illegible]

[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

[illegible]

EDUCATION.—[illegible]

EPPS'S COCOA.—[illegible]

MAX GREGER'S [illegible]

NEW RUPTURE [illegible]

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?—[illegible]

WHAT IS WHAT [illegible]

NO MORE [illegible]

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager. THIS EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA. Misses Winifred Emery, Bruce, James, Neilson, and Maud Milton; Messrs. Leonard Boyne, Lablache, Gardiner, Stevens, Beaumont, Loraine, Dawson, Dallas, and Harry Nicholls.

HAYMARKET THEATRE. Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree. THIS EVENING, at 8.30, CAPTAIN SWIFT. Mr. Tree, Messrs. Macklin, Kemble, Fuller Mellish, Allan, Harwood, Harrison, and Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.50, THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR.

ADELPHI THEATRE. A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers. THIS EVENING, at 8, THE UNION JACK. William Terriss, Messrs. Cartwright, Beveridge, Shine, Cautley, Somers, Russell, &c.; Miss Millward, Mesdames Forsyth, Nethersole, Drummond, Bufton, and Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

LYCEUM THEATRE. THIS EVENING, at 8.45, A PARISIAN ROMANCE. Mr. Richard Mansfield, Messrs. Harkins, Sullivan, Frankau, Buckstone, Parry, Crompton, Booth Burrows, and Vivian; Mrs. Sol-Smith, the Misses Sheridan, White, Bennett, Marsh, Emerson, Glidden, and Miss Beatrice Cameron. 7.45, LESBIA.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE. Sole Lessee, Miss Grace Hawthorne. Manager, Mr. W. W. Kelly. THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 7.45, THE STILL ALARM. Messrs. Harry Lacy, Harry Parker, W. L. Abingdon, Bassett Roe, George Skinner, E. F. Mayeur, and E. W. Gardiner; Mesdames Grace Hawthorne, Cissy Richards, Ina Barnard, and Fannie Leslie.

GAIETY THEATRE. Manageress, Miss Sophie Eyre. THIS EVENING, at 8, SHE. Miss Eyre, Misses Fanny Enson, Elliott, M. Duggan, Wilson, Vyse, Graves, and Miss Mary Rorke; Messrs. Julian Cross, Edmund Gurney, H. Maxwell, James East, Glen Wynn, and Mr. Edmund Maurice.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Lessee and Manageress, Miss Agnes Hewitt. THIS EVENING, at 8, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Mr. Henry Neville, Messrs. Burnett, Wood, Courtneidge, Coutts, Rivers, and Mr. Charles Sugden; Miss Jennie Lee, Mrs. Huntly, Miss Ferrers, and Miss Agnes Hewitt. At 7.15, KITCHEN LOVE.

STRAND THEATRE. THIS EVENING, at 7.45, KLEPTOMANIA. Followed by, at 9.45, ALADDIN. Miss Alice Atherton, Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Grace Huntley, Lillie Bryer, Lilian Millward, V. Bennett, Madge Johnstone; Messrs. C. S. Fawcett, Albert Chevalier, W. Lugg, Albert Sims, J. Halliwell, Herbert Sparling, and Mr. Willie Edouin.

GLOBE THEATRE. Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Lart. THIS EVENING, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. At 7.45, THE BROTHERS. Messrs. Thomas Thorne, Bignold, Thorne, Maude, Blythe, Buist, Grove, Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Homfrey, Banister, Harrison, M'Neill, Bowman, Adlercron, Arnold, Maunders, and Miss Vane.

OPERA COMIQUE. THIS EVENING, at 8.30, CARINA. Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Doree, Jessica Dene, Blanche Murray, Flora Wilmos, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Hailey, and Charles Collette.

COURT THEATRE. THIS EVENING, at 9, MAMMA. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. E. Lewis, and Mr. A. Cecil; Miss Hughes, Miss Filippi, Miss Caldwell, Miss Brough, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, HERMINE. Messrs. R. Cathcart, S. Brough, E. Lewis, W. H. Quinton; Mesdames M. Caldwell and Florence Wood.

COMEDY THEATRE. THIS EVENING, at 9, UNCLES AND AUNTS. Messrs. W. S. Penley, T. G. Warren, W. Draycott, W. F. Hawtrey, W. Everard, W. Lestocq; Misses C. Grahame, Daly, Elton, Lee, and V. Featherston. At 8, THE SPY. Messrs. W. F. Hawtrey, W. Draycott, and A. G. Andrews; Mrs. Canninge, Misses Scarlett and Featherston.

CRITERION THEATRE. Lessee and Manager, Mr. Chas. Wyndham. THIS EVENING, at 9, BETSY. Messrs. W. Blakeley, H. Standing, A. Maltby, A. Boucicault, and Geo. Giddens; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Robertson, E. Terriss, F. Moore, E. Penrose, and Lottie Venne. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER.

TOOLE'S THEATRE. Lessee, Mr. J. L. Toole. THIS EVENING, at 8.15, PEPITA. Mesdames Wadman, Kate Cutler, Alma Stanley; Messrs. Horace Lingard, Frank Wyatt, Walker Marnock, Frank Seymour, Lytton Grey, &c.

SAVOY THEATRE. THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, The Merryman and his Maid. Messrs. George Grossmith, Richard Temple, W. H. Denny, Shirley, W. A. Brownlow, and Courtice Pounds; Mesdames Geraldine Ulmar, Jessie Bond, R. Hervey, and Rosina Brandram.

AVENUE THEATRE. THIS EVENING, at 8.15, THE OLD GUARD. Messrs. Arthur Roberts, Alec Marsh, J. Tapley, M. H. Grahame, Leon Roche, and J. J. Dallas; Misses Giulia Warwick, Carrie Coote, Clara Graham, Nellie Woodford, and Annie Halford. At 7.30, QUITS. Misses Annie Halford and Carrie Coote; Messrs. H. Grattan and A. Collini.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger. THIS EVENING, at 8.30, DOROTHY. Mesds. Marie Tempest, F. Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde. Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR-PROOF.

TERRY'S THEATRE. Sole Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry. THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER. Messrs. Edward Terry, A. Bishop, B. Thomas, Valentine, B. Gould, F. Kerr, S. Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, C. Addison, M. Millett, Eva Wilson.

BRITANNIA THEATRE. THIS EVENING, at 6.45 (Benefit of Messrs. Crauford), SPITALFIELDS WEAVER. Mr. Arthur Williams. SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY. Mrs. S. Lane, Miss Stella Brereton, &c. Varieties. Mr. Macdermott, Chirgwin, Arthur Cortney, G. W. Hunter, Alice Leamar, Victor Liston, Paragon Quartette, Britannia Minstrels.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION. THIS DAY, at 3 and 7.30 (in Concert Hall and Theatre), Fratelli Prandi's Marionettes, RODOPE and THE LIVING SKELETON. At 4.30 and 9, The Neapolitan Mandolinists.

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3.

Our Paris correspondent telegraphs that the President yesterday signed an important Decree by which all foreigners already settled, or who may hereafter settle, in France shall be required to furnish the authorities with particulars as to their identity, nationality, profession, and means of existence. Strangers who are on a short visit of business or pleasure will not be affected by the new regulation.

Lord Hartington, who is at present the guest of Mr. Finlay, M.P., was yesterday presented with the freedom of the burgh of Nairn. In offering his acknowledgments, his lordship said he was proud of the name of Whig, still protessed in his political conduct to uphold and maintain true Whig principles, and was glad to find his name preceded on the burgess roll by that of so eminent a statesman of the same political faith as Lord Brougham.

Mr. Henry Irving was entertained at a banquet by the Edinburgh Pen and Pencil Club last evening, and in responding to the toast of "The Drama," took occasion to vindicate the actor's calling from some recently-published aspersions.

At the Church Congress, which was opened in Manchester yesterday, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour contributed a paper entitled "The Religion of Humanity."

Mr. Wynne Baxter yesterday resumed the inquest on the woman who was murdered in Berner-street on Sunday morning. Further evidence having been given as to the finding of the body, Mrs. Mary Malcolm identified the remains as those of her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Watts, the wife of a tradesman formerly living at Bath. Her husband abandoned her some eight years ago because of her misconduct. This witness added that she had a foreboding that her sister was murdered, for about the very hour when the crime is supposed to have been committed she felt a pressure on her breast and heard three distinct kisses. Dr. Blackwell, the first medical man who was called to the deceased, testified that it was impossible that she could have inflicted the injuries herself. The inquiry was again adjourned.

With respect to the second crime, which occurred in Mitre-square, a short time after the discovery in Berner-street, the victim being not only murdered but most horribly mutilated, the body has been recognised as that of a woman who was taken into custody for drunkenness on Saturday night, and only released at one o'clock on Sunday morning, less than an hour before her shocking death. She was also known to a few women of her own unfortunate class as a wretched creature who lived from hand to mouth, and commonly lodged in a shed off Dorset-street. Beyond this she cannot at present be identified, and nothing is known of her family, or even of her name. The police are still without a clue to the murderer.

Another horrible discovery was made yesterday—not at the East-end, but in the vicinity of the Victoria Embankment, not far from Westminster Bridge. The unfinished buildings upon which it was once intended to erect a National Opera House are in course of alteration to prepare them as the new police quarters, and here, early in the afternoon, a workman came upon the trunk of a woman's body, from which the head and limbs had been unskilfully severed. The remains are those of a young and well-nourished woman, and there are strong grounds for supposing that the arm which was found in the Thames, near Grosvenor Railway Bridge, three weeks ago, formed part of the same body. It is certain, moreover, that the corpse, which is extensively decomposed, was not there at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, as the spot where it was afterwards found was at that hour inspected by a workman. A coroner's inquest will be opened at once.

Yesterday the Stock Markets were unsettled, and for the most part weak, on the firmness of money. Consols, after being heavy, recovered, and closed ⅛ better. English and American railways were flat, and Mexican (Vera Cruz) and Canadian steady. Most of the leading foreign Government bonds gave way in response to lower Bourse prices. About £45,000 in gold from Paris was sent into the Bank.

LORD HARTINGTON said well and truly at Nairn, yesterday, that Britons from one end of the kingdom to the other recognise honesty and right purpose in their public men, and have a fund of generous estimation for them at bottom of all the political clamour which prevails. He is himself an example both of the qualities which win such regard and of the honour that accompanies them, nor is it without significance that London at one extremity of the island and the little Scotch burgh at the other should proudly rank him as "freeman." As for his address yesterday to th5 loyal Scotchmen, it goes without saying that he "stuck to his colours." Lord HARTINGTON's appearances on the platform may always be taken as proof positive that the political battle is in full swing. There is, it is true, no stouter man-at-arms than the noble Member for Rossendale, as his adversaries have often had good cause to know; but, like many another stalwart swordsman before him, he has never been in any hurry to begin the fray. The casual "alarums and excursions" in which some party leaders are so fond of indulging have not been much to his taste, and even when the fight has begun in earnest he has often been content, both in Parliament and outside it, to deliver one speech to the enemy's two. To be sure he escapes direct challenge from his political opponents to an extent which would much surprise any foreigner aware of the important position held by the leader of the Liberal Unionists, but which we in this country find no difficulty in explaining to ourselves in various ways. Although Lord HARTINGTON is the chief of the party to which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN belongs, and has been expressly recognised as such by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, it does not particuarly astonish Englishmen to observe that, for one occasion on which the former is made the object of Separatist invective, the latter has to face it in his unflinching fashion a dozen times. We feel that it is, from the party point of view, a sound instinct which guides the Gladstonians in selecting the object of their attacks. In the first place, they look to see Lord HARTINGTON removed some day or other, by elevation to the paternal dukedom, from their main Parliamentary path; and, in the next place, they are able, even while he blocks their way, to account for his antagonism with more plausibility than they can explain that of the right honourable Member for West Birmingham. Lord HARTINGTON's Unionism has been variously set down by his Gladstonian critics to aristocratic tendencies, to old-fashioned Whig prejudices, to the prepossessions of the Irish landed proprietor, and sometimes even to the natural bitterness which he or any member of his family might excusably feel towards the Home Rulers. Of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, of course, it is impossible to say any of these things. His sympathies are essentially democratic; he has been a thorn in the side of Whiggism, and was at one time the sworn foe—in the estimation of some of them, at any rate—of landed proprietors; he has suffered no wrong in person or through his kindred at the hands of the Irish people, but, on the contrary, he was, and still is, solicitous of filling the part of their special friend and counsellor. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's unqualified rejection of Gladstonian Home Rule, and his vigorous and formidable opposition to it, should give the Separatists more constant uneasiness than the precisely identical attitude and action adopted towards it by Lord HARTINGTON. It is in the regular order of things that the Member for West Birmingham should be anathematised as a renegade, and that the Member for Rossendale should escape; and that, while the latter should be comparatively rarely denounced for sacrificing his Liberalism to his Conservative allies, the former should have been recently assailed with taunt upon taunt on this very ground.

By the great body, however, of Liberal Englishmen the distinction which Gladstonian Radicalism naturally draws between the Radical and the Liberal varieties of Unionist, as typified in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Lord HARTINGTON, is not recognised, or not at least to anything like the same extent. The moderate Liberalism which it suits the more vain or virulent order of Radical to carp at as Toryism in disguise—the Liberalism, in fact, of which Lord HARTINGTON is so admirable a representative—is very far from having fallen into discredit with the English public. On the contrary, they perceive in it, as for that matter they do in the modern and more enlightened form of Conservatism, the true reflection of the national genius, which is and always has been to the full as far removed from the rash, fantastic, experimentalising spirit of the newest Radicalism as from the excessive timidity of counsel and the undue distrust of popular instincts which characterised Toryism of the Eldonian era and school. Mightily mistaken, therefore, are the Gladstonians in supposing that the English Liberal of that excellent type which puts country before party regards the Liberalism of Lord HARTINGTON and the Moderates among his followers as "past praying for," or that he has any doubts about his own Liberalism as one of Lord HARTINGTON's supporters and admirers. All the stuff about "coercion" which was talked last year, and which has been repeated, though not in quite such abundance, up to the present time, would have caused the greatest searching of heart to Liberal Unionists all over the country if they had not had intelligence enough to see through it and rate it at its real value. Some two or three of the weaker-nerved and looser-kneed of the party in Parliament were, as we all remember, actually frightened back by the nonsense in question into the Gladstonian camp. And it is wholly unwarrantable, not to say impertinent, to assume that Liberal Unionists in general, or that Lord HARTINGTON in particular holds so lightly by his Liberalism that he or they could have sacrificed it to the cause of the Union without a pang. To every member of the party, whether within or outside Parliament, the necessity of resorting to special measures for the enforcement of the law in Ireland—and, above all, of adopting any proposals which might even appear to diminish the securities for individual liberty as safeguarded by English rules of criminal procedure—was a necessity not to be lightly admitted. It had to be, and it was, most seriously and even painfully weighed before it became acknowledged by that party and treated as the basis of Parliamentary action. And, so far from its recognition indicating any backsliding from true principles of Liberalism on the part of the Liberal Unionists, it was, in fact, the strongest testimony that they could have given of their faith in the truth and vitality of their creed. For they showed thereby that they already knew what the Gladstonian traffickers with anarchy have apparently yet to learn that any set of political principles—by whatever name they may be called—which forbid their holders to compel the obedience of the citizen, either by ordinary or, if necessary, by extraordinary means, to the command of his lawful rulers—Sovereign, Parliament, or electoral majority, it matters not what—contain in themselves the seeds of their own destruction.

An alliance which has stood the stress of the legislation necessary to put down lawlessness in Ireland, and which is still proof against the attempts to shake it by mendacious accounts of the way in which that legislation works, may be regarded as pretty secure. If Liberal Unionists feel quite at ease, as is undoubtedly the case, with regard to their support as Liberals of Mr. BALFOUR's vigorous administration in Ireland, they certainly need not fear any further Radical endeavours to shake their confidence in their own political rectitude. They may still be vaguely reproached, as they lately have been, with "avoiding anything which may irritate" or embarrass the Conservatives; but such charges fall pointless unless supported by specific proof of a surrender of Liberal principle as arising from this cause; and proof of this kind is exactly what is not, and never has been, forthcoming. Most of the additions to the statute-book made by the present Government, as may be said of legislative work at all times, is of a non-contentious character. Of legislation of the contentious variety, the only important, if not the sole example, apart from the Crimes Act, already considered, is that of the Irish Land Law Amendment Act of last year—a measure which, except in so far as the good intentions of the Government were deliberately thwarted by the Opposition, we do not hesitate to describe as framed on precisely the same lines which Mr. GLADSTONE would have laid down for himself, if he had been in power and had set about amending and extending his own Act of 1881. Clearly, then, there has been no abandonment of Liberalism by the Liberal Unionists in this matter; and, if not in this, in what? Where are the measures introduced by the Government, and supported by the Liberal Unionists, which would have been more Liberal than they are if Lord HARTINGTON and his followers had not made concessions to Conservative demands? That is a question which has never yet met with an answer. The noble Marquis is entitled to say, as he did yesterday, "I am still proud of the name of Whig, and, notwithstanding anything that may have happened in recent times, in my political life I profess still to maintain and uphold true Whig principles;" and his lordship would have found no difficulty in showing that those principles achieved what the best Liberals of to-day recognise as the most honourable triumphs of the past. And as with the history of Unionist action so with its future prospects. Lord HARTINGTON and his followers are sometimes denounced in advance for an assumed unwillingness to postpone remedial legislation for Ireland in deference to Conservative timidity and inertia. They are accused in particular of desiring to stave off an Irish Local Government Bill; but, waiving the point that their accusers are doing their very best to prolong the disorder which must necessarily delay such a measure, it is quite gratuitous to assume that precedence in "remedial legislation" should be given to a Local Government Bill rather than to a Land Purchase scheme. An entirely arbitrary order of procedure is presented in order that Liberal Unionists may be reproached for departing from it. For ourselves, however, we welcome all these wild charges of "Toryism" against Lord HARTINGTON and his party, since they afford the best of all possible proofs that the Unionist Alliance is felt among its opponents to be as strong as ever. Not till the Gladstonians begin to speak the Liberal Unionists fair need those who value the integrity of the Realm see any cause for anxiety about the situation.

THE progress of the People's Palace at the East-end is one of the most gratifying facts of recent London life, and occasion more appropriate to be reminded of it than the present could not be imagined. There is so much of inevitable misery in the poorer quarters of a great city, crowded with men and women working at low wages for mere subsistence, that any bright spots appearing from time to time above the grimy surface deserve attention and record. In direct contrast to the almsgiving from the West, which has often demoralised East London, the People's Palace represents the outlay of money by the rich

for the mental and moral elevation of the working classes—not for their physical relief. Yesterday the Palace completed a year's work. "Something like a million and a half of people," writes Sir EDMUND CURRIE, "have visited the institution during this time. In addition to the technical schools for poor boys, art, science, and general classes, the free library, the gymnasium, the swimming bath, the various clubs and societies, the regular bi-weekly concerts and entertainments, and the Sunday organ recitals, there have been held several flower shows, a dog show, a cat show, an apprentices' exhibition, a workmen's exhibition, a coopers' exhibition, a poultry show, a donkey and pony show, a series of treats and entertainments for poor children, and just lately a picture exhibition and six weeks' fête, attended by three hundred thousand persons paying one penny each. Every one of these shows and exhibitions has been a complete success, and such buildings as are already erected have been filled to repletion, and all without the slightest mischief or ill behaviour." As many, it seems, as seventy thousand people have attended during one week, and over twenty-seven thousand in one day. The swimming bath, the generous gift of the Earl of ROSEBERY, has been in constant use, and the library, albeit inadequately stocked with books, could not be more successful. Nightly the great Queen's Hall has been packed by thousands who came to listen to good music; while the gymnasium can scarcely hold the young fellows who swarm there for physical improvement, and the vacancies in the girls' dressmaking classes are eagerly watched for. It is these classes, and all the active work that they imply, which distinguish the Palace from many of the State institutions at the West-end. Beyond question, the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the South Kensington collection are, in their way, admirable; but, though visited by thousands of people, many stroll through them listless, because uninformed, and leave them untaught. The People's Palace, on the contrary, is a centre of many agencies and operations that are gradually ameliorating the poorest quarters of London, and forcing light into dark places.

This is what may be called the positive side of the movement to improve the position of the poor. The negative side consists of the attempts made from time to time by Acts of Parliament to teach the owners and occupiers of houses the simplest laws of sanitation, cleanliness, and decency. The Whitechapel murders have forced upon the attention of the public the existence of low lodging-houses that are hotbeds of vice and crime. In this very part of the Metropolis there are streets so bad that a policeman dare not enter them alone, houses so abandoned to bad characters that no decent man or woman can frequent them. Remedies for this state of things are provided by the law, but it is not put in force. The vestries which are charged with the duty are sometimes timid, sometimes corrupt. Respectable neighbours are afraid to appear as prosecutors, lest they should bring down on themselves or their shops the vengeance of the disturbed "roughs." The only chance of redress lies in the application from Whitehall of a stringent remedy. If the vestries will not prosecute the infamous lodging-houses where women of bad character congregate, let the duty be taken up by the Public Prosecutor and the police. The PEABODY Trustees and some public companies have built excellent sets of flats where the labouring poor can obtain healthy homes, but these improved dwellings are of no use unless the vicious and criminal classes are driven from their unsavoury haunts into the light of day. Until we pull down the rookeries the rooks will not disperse. It is sometimes said that it is the duty of the rich people of London to provide the indigent with cheap homes; but this is only another form of the almsgiving from the West to the East that has already done so much harm. Why is this quarter of London so crowded? Why do men, women, and children compete with one another in occupations that at best can only bring them a bare subsistence? Why can the sweater always secure hands? Why is this labour market always overcrowded? Simply because it lies next door to the rich and benevolent West-end. There are many parts of the United Kingdom where the people are poor and have to live in wretched hovels, but their misery does not attract the attention that awaits the wretchedness of Whitechapel and Mile-end. They are within a drive of the most affluent set of men and women in the world. Accustomed to doing kindness in their country homes, to visiting the sick poor and comforting the old women of the parish, the English aristocracy have felt and acknowledged that the pariahs of the East-end are their neighbours. Royal Commissions have been appointed; picturesque story-writers have visited the localities; the voice of the Lord Mayor asking for money has been heard in the land; with the result that all over the United Kingdom the dependent and mendicant orders have pricked up their ears. Poverty-stricken in Liverpool, Glasgow, or Manchester—they never heard of lords and ladies, of princes and professional novelists, visiting and helping them; but they saw that here was a Tom Tiddler's Ground with gold and silver and copper to be picked up by lying and begging, and that all the chances of all London were before them. Hence the incursions of foreigners, the swarms of tramps from the country, and then the fierce rivalry of the new-comers beating down wages and streaming into already overcrowded slums. Thus misdirected philanthropy has as usual done a great deal of harm. Clergymen and ministers at the East-end testify that every big subscription list simply draws more people into the relieved district, intensifies the misery, and adds to the gains of the public-houses. What the West ought to give to the East is stricter sanitary regulations enforced with an iron hand, and institutions like the People's Palace, which bestow not alms but light, leading, and instruction. The more sternly we restrict out-door relief, the more rigidly we refuse alms, and the more strenuously we regulate lodging-houses, the more will the industries of East London tend to decentralisation. There are thousands of works that could be much better carried on out of London than within it; but the abundant labour and cheap lodgings of the East-end supply hands, and the masters, unvexed by the inspectors, will not leave the locality. We cannot do too much to diminish these temptations of employers and employed to swell the misery and increase the overcrowding.

Miss BEATRICE POTTER in a recent letter clearly pointed out the difficulties of proper inspection. She remarks that if we exercise a stricter supervision over the workshops of the sweaters we shall simply induce them to "give out" the work, and then it will be executed at home. This home work is the greatest difficulty in the way of women's labour. A mother does sewing even while she is "minding" two or three babies; she is not a regular sempstress, and cannot combine with others to ask for a fair day's wages; she simply does what she can, and takes whatever she can get for odd jobs at odd hours. Hence the low rate of pay all round, because the masters can rely on the exertions of women partly supported by husbands, and therefore willing to work for very little. Then there comes in the absolute impossibility of exercising any sanitary supervision over domestic work. No law can prevent a father and mother, sons, daughters, and infants, to the number of nine or ten, working all hours of the day and night in their own family bedroom, with flaring gaslight, and in a terrible atmosphere. Many of the foreign immigrants especially affect this condition of industry. How, then, can we strictly regulate the workshops of the sweaters if the result be the overcrowding of apartments turned by the thousand into workrooms defying the law? Miss POTTER has an heroic remedy—the utter prohibition of home work. She would, we presume, make it a penal offence for any employer to pay for work not done on his own premises; but when we consider that it would be the interest both of the seamstress and the sweater to evade the statute, we can hardly see how such a prohibition could be enforced. An army of detectives would be required to ascertain whether girls leaving a "shop" carried with them "materials" to make up at home. Besides, what can we reply to the poor mother who says, "I can make trousers at home, and mind my baby at the same time. Am I to neglect him, and work at a shop all day?" The fact is that no remedy strikes at the root of the evil—the cheapness of human labour and human life. Still we may mitigate the misery by compelling order, decency, and cleanliness, by refusing indiscriminate charity, and by discouraging the influx of foreigners and rustics to London and, above all, to its East-end.

YESTERDAY the Church Congress was opened at Manchester, and there are many prospects of interest in the full and varied programme of subjects to be discussed. Perhaps there will be no debate so startling or so heated as that which arose last year on Canon ISAAC TAYLOR's elaborate exposure of the cost and futility of some African and Asiatic missions. We do not see the doughty Canon's name in the list of the contributors this year, but if he is absent from the Congress he takes his revenge in the literary reviews. This month he continues his attack on our existing missionary system with a pertinacity and zeal that eventually must do good. Although some of his facts have been disputed and his general inference of failure severely questioned, yet he has established several important points, and compelled the societies to defend themselves. Until their new critic appeared they had the game in their own hands. Selected orators and agents of the various missions addressed, at Exeter Hall or in the country, audiences consisting mostly of ladies, who knew little or nothing of life in the East, and who had no means of correcting any errors of fact which the missionary in his zeal might perpetrate. Therefore rosy pictures were painted of progress and of possibilities, until the hearers were almost brought to believe that with a little more liberality the world would soon become altogether Christian. Canon TAYLOR dissipates this delusion. At the present rate of progress the non-Christian population of the world increases much more rapidly than the Christian. This is in the nature of things. The lower the race, both physically and mentally, the more rapidly does it augment: negroes, Chinese, Hindoos, and Japanese are extremely prolific. If we take the populations of the two great non-Christian continents, the annual increase of natives—that is, the excess of births over deaths—is about eleven millions. Dr. MACLEAR, a high authority, puts the total of Christian converts in these regions at sixty thousand yearly; so that for every additional Christian each year we have one hundred and eighty-three "heathen" or Moslem. So that, as Canon TAYLOR says, "in spite of all the efforts that are made, there are upwards of ten millions more heathens and Mohammedans in the world than there were a year ago." If we take China alone, the comparative statistics are remarkably disheartening. The increase of the native population of China is over four millions and a half each year. Last year the Church Missionary Society baptized one hundred and sixty-seven adults. "At this rate," says the Canon, "it would take the Church Missionary Society twenty-seven thousand years to overtake the gain to heathenism in a single year." It is not for want of expenditure. In Ceylon there are four hundred and twenty-four agents, who in one year spent eleven thousand pounds in making one hundred and ninety adult converts; but then there were one hundred and forty-three "relapses." In Northern India the cost was greater and the results poorer; over seven hundred agents spent thirty-four thousand pounds in converting one hundred and seventy-three persons. Still more painful is the waste of money, with absolutely no result, in Egypt, Persia, Palestine, and Arabia. In these countries twenty-three thousand pounds were spent: "the net results are nil." In Egypt, last year, there were "two inquirers," but nothing came of the inquiries. In Palestine one weak-minded Moslem girl became a convert; she is now a Roman Catholic nun.

Part of this waste is traceable to the fact that the societies spend on missions to Mohammedan countries, and in attempts to convert high-caste Hindoos, moneys that would probably produce far greater results if expended in "heathen" lands, or in endeavours to civilise as well as teach the lower castes and outcast races of the East. Very little is effected amongst Mohammedans, because the Moslems prefer their own religion, and in some cases have reason to reject the practical consequences of European intrusion. Dr. LEGGE, a missionary of thirty-four years' standing, thinks we "shall fail to make converts amongst the Moslem so long as Christianity presents itself infected with the bitter animosities of Christian sects, and associated in the minds of the natives with the drunkenness, the profligacy, and the gigantic social evil conspicuous amongst Christian nations." The dark races of the earth see strange white men dressed in nearly the same way. One of them preaches a religion of peace, unselfishness, purity, and goodwill; the others practise, as men and traders, almost every vice. They cheat right and left; they drink hard and demoralise the natives by fiery liquor; they lead profligate lives; occasionally they set fire to a village and kill half the people to avenge an insult. No wonder that the Gospel of CHRIST preached by one white man is rejected, when the other white men exhibit in their daily lives all that can disgust and repel the people. Even the missionaries themselves are sometimes to blame. They squabble with other Christian missionaries over inquirers and converts. It also appears that the money spent bears no fair proportion to the result. Thus, while Travancore can boast of twenty thousand converts at an outlay of six thousand pounds a year, the same money spent in Bombay has resulted in only two thousand native Christians. In the Punjab it costs sixteen thousand a year to convert and retain three thousand native Christians; in South India sixty-seven thousand converts have been made at the same cost. "The cause," says Canon TAYLOR, "seems to be twofold. In the successful missions the native pastors are zealous and numerous, a few Europeans being employed to guide and superintend them. In the unsuccessful missions the Church is exotic, and the costly European missionary fails to secure results which are easily attained elsewhere by native labourers of the right sort. The second cause seems to be due to race. The aboriginal hill tribes and the Dravidian races of Southern India seem to be far more open to Christian teaching than the Hindoos and Moslems." At present, says Sir WILLIAM HUNTER, the natives regard a missionary as "a charitable Englishman who keeps an excellent cheap school, speaks the language well, preaches a European form of their old Incarnations and Triads, and drives out his wife and little ones in a pony carriage."

The remedy lies, it is believed, in a reformation, the lines of which have been already laid down in some localities, and with considerable success. We must have men imbued with the spirit of ST. PAUL, ST. COLUMBA, and ST. FRANCIS XAVIER. "They must serve, not for pay, but solely for the love of GOD. They must give up all European comforts and European society, and cast in their lot with the natives, and live as the natives live, counting their lives as naught, and striving to make converts, not by the help of 'Paley's Evidences,' but by the great renunciation which enabled GAUTAMA to gain so many millions of disciples." General GORDON, writing from Khartoum, said: "There is not the least doubt that there is an immense virgin field for an apostle in these countries among the black tribes. But where will you find an apostle? A man must give up everything, understand—everything, everything. No half or three-quarter measure will do; he must be dead to the world, have no ties of any sort, and long for death when it may please GOD to take him." The hero illustrates his advice by the contrast between the Protestant and the Catholic missionaries in China. With salaries of three hundred a year, the Protestants stayed on the coast to enjoy English comforts and English society, while the Roman priests left Europe never to return, living in the interior as the natives lived, without wife or child, or salary or comforts or society. Such men succeed. There are Protestant missions also that have been successful. The Wesleyan Mission in Fiji, the London Missionary Society's efforts in Madagascar, and the Church Missionary work in Tinnevelly, have won triumphs with little expenditure, because they have been managed by devoted men, and largely use native agencies. But the most thorough imitation of Apostolic and Roman models has been made by the Salvation Army in India. Mr. TUCKER, its leader in that country, threw up a lucrative post in the Civil Service to join the army. He heads a regiment of two hundred "soldiers" of the Cross, who go for life, who give up everything they have, who receive no payment, but are content with a bare subsistence. They abstain from animal flesh; they touch no alcohol; their food is a handful of rice and curry, which they beg from day to day. Like the natives, they oil their bodies with colza oil; they go barefoot, with turbans to protect them from the sun; and their dress is a few yards of calico costing about five shillings. Each man supports himself for about two shillings a week, or five pounds a year. Their only rules are constant prayer and absolute seclusion from all contact with Europeans; in this way they hope to win the confidence of the natives, whom they attract in the first instance by drums, tomtoms, singing, bright banners, and lively processions. ST. PAUL was willing to make himself all things to all men, so that he might win souls to CHRIST, and if the Apostles returned to earth they would certainly recognise as their successors, not the Church "lifting high its mitred front in Kings' palaces," nor comfortable missionaries with their rosy reports, but the poor Roman Catholic priests who live like Chinamen, and the barefooted Salvationists who traverse India in calico and on foot living on daily alms of rice.

PARMENTIER, who introduced the cultivation of the potato into Eastern France, has long since been honoured by a statue at Metz; and "potage Parmentier" is still quoted in the bills of fare of Parisian restaurants as a purée made from the nourishing tuber in question. A monumental tribute has also been erected to the memory of DENIS PAPIN, the inventor of the famous "digester," which, if it had no further practical use in England, served at least as a figure of speech which THOMAS CARLYLE was never tired of employing. Up to this time, however, it has not occurred to any one, even in statue-ridden France, that it would be a wise and graceful thing to perpetuate in marble or bronze the effigy of the benefactor who discovered, or at least was the first to revive the use of truffles in the French cuisine. He who makes a new food popular or encourages the consumption of an old one certainly deserves the gratitude of his species; and, if we continue to be thankful to CHARLES II. for having been the first patron of pineapples in England, and to Sir WILLIAM CURTIS for having brought that modest but delightful substitute for asparagus, the timid sea-kale, into public notice, surely a large meed of recognition should be accorded to the memory of the enterprising epicure who first taught the French how to eat truffles, after centuries of indifference to and almost complete oblivion of that fragrant esculent. According to M. LUCE, who has recently read a paper on the subject of truffles before the French Academy of Fine Arts, the tubers—if tubers they be—were first popularised in Northern France, more than four hundred and fifty years ago, by JOHN, Duke of BERRY, third son of JOHN the Good. It seems that, in addition to being a consummate gourmet, this JOHN, Duke of BERRY, was an inveterate gambler, and was apt to get so excited while he was "shaking his elbow" that as a precautionary measure he used to be bled before sitting down to play, lest the rapture of the strife should bring about an apoplectic fit. The worthy French savant has likewise discovered that the Duke was also an assiduous collector of dogs, bears, and giants' bones. Possibly he found out that well-trained dogs and bears may be rendered almost as serviceable as pigs in grubbing for truffles; while he might have come across the fossilised bones of deceased giants in the course of his search for the truffles aforesaid. There are, it is true, sundry reasons, of a slightly embarrassing nature, which are hostile to the idea of giving this particular Duke of BERRY a statue. The third son of JOHN the Good was a prodigious scoundrel; subsequently to the Battle of Poictiers he came to England as a hostage; but after some years' residence among us he broke his parole and eloped to his own country. Finally he was Governor of Languedoc, where he so exasperated the population of that province by his cruelty and his exactions that CHARLES V. removed him from his post, emphasising the dismissal by burning alive the Duke's steward, one BETHISAC. The truffle-loving Duke was afterwards Governor of Paris, where his rule was so highly appreciated by the inhabitants that they burnt about his ears first the Tower of Nesle and next his palace of Bicêtre.

An amazing amount of hyperbolical nonsense has been written in all ages about the truffle as an accessory in cookery. It has been called "a beloved treasure which the earth conceals within her bosom as she does the precious metals, and which she seems to have yielded grudgingly to the patient researches of the gastronomer." PLINY was inclined to range the truffle among preternatural prodigies. He fancied that he saw it at its birth increase without roots, without the slightest fibre, without the least capillary vessel likely to transmit to it nutritious juices; therefore he believed that, sown by thunderbolts in autumnal tempests, this daughter of the tempest grew, like minerals, by juxtaposition; and he relates on this subject a story of a Governor of Spain who, while biting a truffle with avidity, broke his teeth against a Roman denarius mysteriously embedded in the centre of the esculent. For the rest everything connected with the production of the truffle is enveloped in a seemingly impenetrable mystery. The thunderbolt theory of the ancients has long since been exploded; but modern botanists have not advanced to any considerable extent beyond the opinion hazarded by ATHENÆUS that truffles were a spontaneous production of the earth, growing preferably in sandy soils. Yet why should these problematical vegetables affect a decided partiality for the propinquity of particular trees? "Where do truffles grow, M. BUFFON?" asked an elderly lady of fashion of the illustrious naturalist at a dinner-party at which the pièce de résistance was a truffled turkey. "At your feet, madam," replied BUFFON. He had to explain that truffles were most plentifully found close to the roots of "charmes"—that is to say, yoke-elm trees, and the lady was, of course, highly flattered by this graceful compliment to her attractions. Unfortunately ere the entertainment came to a close the famous savant, while still hot on truffles, quite forgot his gallantry, since he was particular in insisting on the circumstance that truffles were usually found only at the feet of very old yoke-elms. The lady went away in a huff; she had learned, however, something more about the natural history of the truffle than was the lot of the naive young English damsel who "went in" for examination on the products of the vegetable kingdom, and gravely described truffles as a kind of land sea-anemone. After all is said the truffle is practically still incomprehensible and inscrutable in its origin. There are black truffles, dear to the French and English gourmet; the Piedmontese truffle, which should possess the slightest flavour of garlic; and the white truffle, or terfez, found in the Levant and in North Africa. The most modern and certainly the most fantastic theory ventilated is that truffles are only a morbid extravasation of vegetable juices, analogous in some respects to the juice of gall-nuts, and due to the same cause—the sting of an insect. About July or August a slender little fly, with sky-blue wings, penetrates into the soil in search of the newest and tenderest sprigs of the roots of oaks. It pierces these sprigs and lays eggs there, from which in time is developed a kind of viscid tubercle, that ripens by some mysterious process into truffles. Sceptics, on the other hand, assert that the slender flies with the sky-blue wings are as fond of the aroma of truffles as the pigs are, and that the last-named traditional four-legged truffle-hunters instinctively follow the flies to places where they will be sure to find a good quarry of these delicacies. Meanwhile the truffle remains the sphinx of the vegetable creation. To conditions of temperature it is indifferent, since it is harvested from the tropics to the shores of the Polar Sea. It has its own peculiar and fascinating odour; but this is occasionally mingled with other scents. The Piedmontese truffles, as we have shown, smell and taste of garlic; those of Burgundy are a little resinous; the Neapolitan specimens are redolent of sulphur; and in the Department of the Gard, in France, truffles are found with an unmistakable savour of musk.

Equally problematical and hotly-contested is the position of truffles in culinary art. If cookery of the first class were carried on exclusively in accordance with the precepts of FRANCATELLI, truffles or essence of truffles would be found among the ingredients of at least fifty per cent. of the most favourite entrées of meat, poultry, and game. FRANCATELLI was one of CARÊME's brightest pupils; but he had a weakness in this respect from which his great master was free, and, if left to himself, he was apt positively to cram his dishes with the aromatic esculent. He has left us, however, some really precious recipes, notably one for large truffles served whole "à la serviette," or dished on a folded napkin, with a sauce of mirepoix, salad oil, and chopped parsley; still there are purists who would prefer that the truffles should be served on a silver or porcelain strainer rather than on a serviette, seeing that the heat of the boiled truffle draws out a considerable quantity of soap and starch from the damask, and conveys it into the substance of the tuber. Almost every modern chef, however, pins his faith to truffles, and nearly every would-be gastronomer goes into ecstasies, or affects to do so, over the scent and flavour of this obscure vegetable, with neither of which he has in the majority of instances any opportunity of becoming familiarly acquainted. The late Mr. DALLAS was the first culinary authority of real weight who had the courage to point out that truffles very rarely find their way in perfection to English tables. When the tubers can be procured fresh, which is happily at Christmas-time and turkey-tide, they are beyond praise in their flavour and aroma; but, once unearthed, the perfume begins to lose strength; and by the time they reach London it becomes so faint that, if they are not quickly disposed of, they are almost worthless as a relish, a stimulant, and a softener of first-class entrées. Against the preserved article sold in bottles Mr. DALLAS was sardonically bitter; and, on the whole, he held that a fresh mushroom gathered in English fields and woods, and well cooked, is worth more than all but a trifling percentage of the truffles which cross the Channel. It must be borne in mind, however, that the most refined English gourmets import their truffles imbedded in the very earth from which they have been dug; and their fragrance is thus, to a certain extent, hermetically retained. The most puzzling mystery connected with the culinary history of the truffle is that, for more than a thousand years, they were wholly dispensed with by the greatest cooks in Christendom. They were known to and enthusiastically admired by the ancient Greeks and Romans; but VATTEL and the most renowned chefs of the eighteenth century had nothing to say concerning them; and it was not until the time of the "Almanach des Gourmands" and GRIMOD DE LA REYNIÈRE that truffles regained their former vogue, notwithstanding all the efforts said to have been made to popularise them in Northern France by JOHN, Duke of BERRY, tyrant and extortioner and collector of bears, dogs, and giants' bones.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VIENNA, Oct. 2.

Yesterday the Prince of Wales arrived at Miskolcz, in Hungary, and formally took possession of the Hussar regiment of which he has been appointed honorary colonel. His Royal Highness was received at the station with military honours, and a hearty display of enthusiasm on the part of the population. The Prince inspected his regiment shortly after his arrival, and expressed his admiration at its splendid appearance to the colonel in command. After luncheon the Prince received the civil authorities and a deputation of citizens.

At four o'clock his Royal Highness drove to the Races, which had been organised by the officers of the garrison. The Prince himself distributed the prizes to the winners. He was repeatedly cheered by the crowd.

At seven o'clock there was a banquet of sixty covers. Towards the end of the dinner Colonel Foresty, of the Prince's regiment, proposed the following toast:

His Majesty the Emperor and King has been pleased to grant the regiment the high distinction of appointing his Royal Highness Prince Albert Edward of Wales to be its owner. The regiment hailed with pride this act of Imperial favour. His Royal Highness, now our owner, gives the regiment the honour of his personal visit. As your loyes, I here express, in the name of all, your most respectful thanks. To-day will be marked as a day of honour in the history of our regiment, and whenever his Majesty, our most gracious Emperor and Master, may call us to arms, glorying in the name of the Prince of Wales's Hussars, we shall know how to conquer or die. Long live his Royal Highness Prince Albert Edward of Wales.

This toast was greeted with deafening cheers, and the whole company rose while the regimental band played "God save the Queen." The Prince of Wales responded thus:

Gentlemen—I feel deeply moved by the colonel's words. His Majesty the Emperor and King has conferred upon me the distinction of appointing me owner of this excellent regiment. It was a great honour for me, particularly as it is an Hungarian regiment. I was very glad to be able to visit the regiment, not only in order to make its acquaintance, but because it afforded me an opportunity of convincing myself of its efficiency. It has shown to-day how admirably it drills, how well-trained it is, and with what precision it manœuvres. Gentlemen, when I returned from to-day's drill I sent his Majesty the following telegram:

"I have just inspected the Twelfth Regiment of Hussars, and find no words to describe its excellent appearance and discipline. I am infinitely proud that thou hast graciously appointed me to be the colonel-owner of such an admirable regiment."

Gentlemen, allow me to read you the answer I have received from his Majesty:

"I am very glad that thou wast satisfied with thy regiment, and that it showed itself worthy of the name which it has the honour to bear."

I am proud of these words, and I believe that the regiment will ever know how to win the satisfaction of its supreme commander. I raise my glass to the Emperor's health, and invite you to drink with me.

His Royal Highness concluded with a phrase spoken in Hungarian, requesting the company to "knock glasses," and, giving them in the word *Eljen*—a native hurrah. As the Prince resumed his seat he was cheered vociferously, and had probably seldom witnessed a more genuine outburst of enthusiasm. He afterwards drank to the health of the Colonel and the prosperity of his regiment.

After the banquet was over his Royal Highness drove to the barracks, where the men of his regiment were keeping up the occasion. The building was decorated and illuminated. The men first sang some Hungarian popular songs, and then danced with peasant-women of the locality. After taking tea in the Officers' Pavilion the Prince of Wales returned to Buda-Pest, and will have left that city to-day for Bucharest.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PESTH, Oct. 2.

The Prince of Wales returned here this morning from Miskolcz.

This afternoon the Prince of Wales left here for Bucharest, travelling viâ Orsova.

The Court.

BALMORAL, Oct. 2.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely.

Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, as well as Princess Frederica of Hanover, visited her Majesty.

Captain Walter Campbell has left and Major-General Dennehy, C.I.E., arrived at the Castle.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

Church Congress, Manchester (continued).

Racing.—Epsom Autumn Meeting (first day); Hamilton Park Meeting (second day).

Billiards.—Peall v. Mitchell, at the Westminster Aquarium, 15,000 up "all in" (third day).

Athletics.—Lambeth Polytechnic Harriers, Captaincy Race.

Rowing.—Richmond Town Rowing Club Regatta.

Football.—Maoris v. Surrey, at Richmond, 3.30 p.m.

The Marquis of Salisbury left Chalet Cecil, his residence near Dieppe, on Sunday for Nice. His Lordship is accompanied to Nice by his daughter, the Lady Gwendolen Cecil.

Lord and Lady Wimborne's party at Beaufort Castle, Beauly, N.B., included the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Sarah Spencer Churchill, and the Right Hon. E. Marjoribanks, M.P., and Lady Fanny Marjoribanks.

The Earl of Cawdor has been entertaining a family party during the shooting season at Cawdor Castle, Nairn, N.B.

Lord and Lady Dormer are expected to leave for a tour in India on the 20th inst.

The Earl of Lytton leaves Claridge's Hotel to-day for Knebworth, his seat in Hertfordshire. His Excellency is expected to return to Paris on the 7th inst.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to direct a Letter to be made and passed under the Privy Seal of Scotland, nominating, constituting, and appointing the Rev. James R. Mitford Mitchell, minister of the West Parish of Saint Nicholas, Aberdeen, to be one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland.

Lord Sackville's remains will be interred on Friday next at Withyham, in Sussex.

PARIS DAY BY DAY.

[BY SPECIAL WIRE.]

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, TUESDAY NIGHT.

The "Cour d'Amour" in connection with the "*Fêtes* for the Relief of the Sufferers by Fire in French Guiana" is to be held on Thursday next, the 4th inst., in the mock Bastille, near the Champ-de-Mars. It is to be feared, however, that the weather will interfere with the unique festival, for we have had nothing but rain since yesterday, and the temperature has suddenly become so chilly that fires are necessary. The nocturnal *rendezvous* of Pleasure are beginning to close at last, and darkness reigns near that corner in the Champs-Elysées where only a few evenings since the coloured lamps and the electric light made refulgent the trees and the booths of the "Garden of Paris."

A Berlin correspondent mentions a report that the search at Herr Geffcken's residence led to the discovery of a number of letters written by Mr. Gladstone and Sir Morell Mackenzie. It is also affirmed that letters penned by various Frenchmen of note were found; but the writer adds that this report may have been spread with a view to creating a feeling against Herr Geffcken.

Driven into a corner by the indignant denials of M. Rouvier, M. Goblet, and M. Flourens of the assertion attributed to him, that last year a project for an offensive alliance against Germany, proposed by the Czar to the French Government, was not only rejected but actually revealed by M. Rouvier to Prince Bismarck, M. Naquet has telegraphed from Dijon to say that the facts to which he referred really occurred in 1876 or 1877. The committee of the Marseilles meeting, more explicit, declares that it was M. Waddington whom M. Naquet accused of having revealed the Czar's proposal to the German Chancellor. The whole explanation is ridiculed, since neither in 1876 nor 1877 was M. Waddington in office.

Madame Adam's article on the "Neutrality of Belgium" has attracted far more attention here than many of her recent "revelations;" but the Belgian Minister is affirmed to have said in a conversation yesterday that his country's policy had not swerved, and was entirely based on the principle that its neutrality must be maintained. Belgium would always fulfil the duties imposed on her by her neutrality.

For some years past there has been from time to time much discussion about the position of foreigners in France. This remark does not apply to one or two very "patriotic" prints which prate glibly about "France for the French," and advocate the "Boycotting," if not the wholesale expulsion, of the members of certain nationalities which have incurred their wrath; but it is a fact that in various districts, especially in the neighbourhood of the North-Eastern and Eastern frontiers, a number of families are settled of people who are foreigners to the French and French to the foreigners. These immigrants—for such they really are—have cleverly contrived to escape from military service in this country as well as in that of their fathers. Successful attempts have been made of late to place these "exotics" on a regular footing; but still abuses exist which successive Governments have been powerless to remedy. Moreover, it is a well-known fact that Belgians, Germans, and Italians of the poorer classes are making their way across the borders in increasing numbers. This state of affairs has attracted the attention of the Ministry, and at the Cabinet Council held this morning M. Carnot appended his signature to an important Decree on the subject. In the preamble, drawn up by M. Floquet, it is pointed out that statistics demonstrate that the number of foreigners residing in France, although already large, is steadily on the increase. This situation demands the attention of the Government, and M. Floquet thinks it right that the example set by the majority of other nations should be followed, and the Government placed in a position to know the conditions under which persons or families coming from abroad settle in France. He has, therefore, drawn up a Decree requiring foreigners already settled, or who may settle, in France to furnish the authorities of the district in which they reside with particulars as to their identity and nationality. M. Floquet adds that such a step cannot fairly give rise to any complaints, as compliance with these formalities will not be attended with the payment of any tax or fee. This new Regulation will only apply to foreigners who are definitively settled in France, or who may have come here with the intention of residing for a long time in this country. It in no way affects those foreigners who are paying a short visit for business or pleasure. The following is the full text of the Decree:

The President of the French Republic decrees:

Clause 1. Every foreigner not domiciled (*non admis à domicile*) who may propose to establish his residence in France, shall, within an interval of fifteen days from the date of his arrival, make at the *Mairie* of the Parish in which he intends to live a Declaration setting forth—1. His name and Christian name, with those of his father and mother. 2. His nationality. 3. The place and date of his birth. 4. The place where he last resided. 5. His profession and means of existence. 6. The name, age, and nationality of his wife and children who are minors if he be accompanied by them. He shall also produce the necessary documents for the support of his declaration. If he be not provided with these documents, the Mayor may, with the approval of the Prefect of the Department, grant him time to obtain them. A receipt of his Declaration will be handed to him free of charge.

Clause 2. The Declarations will be made in Paris to the Prefect of Police, and at Lyons to the Prefect of the Rhône.

Clause 3. In the event of a change of residence a new Declaration will be made to the Mayor of the Parish to which the foreigner has removed.

Clause 4. Foreigners now resident in France and not domiciled (*non admis à domicile*) are allowed a delay of one month to conform to the above regulations.

I may remark that most of the information required is identical with that supplied by every inhabitant when the Census is taken; but there is this difference, that documents must also be forthcoming to prove the correctness of the Declarations. The authorities will thus be enabled to form an accurate estimate of the number of members of the different nationalities settled in France, and at the same time, to "spot" those whose papers may not be in order. Every native is supposed to have his "Papers," as they are termed, about him in readiness to produce at any moment. "Where are your papers?" is the first question asked of the *ouvrier* if he is brought before a police-official, and he is well scolded if he is not prepared with abundant evidence of his identity. There is nothing unreasonable in expecting the same thing of foreigners who may be "sailing under false colours," for all the authorities know to the contrary. This new Regulation will also have the effect of removing all pretext for various outcries, periodically raised against foreigners *en bloc* by over-zealous fanatics with a mania for "generalisation." The French, who are pre-eminently a stay-at-home people, are often unable, or profess themselves unable, to understand why foreigners should leave their own countries for their pleasant clime. For with them, as a rule, exile has merely been the result of political misfortune. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes sent many of France's best sons abroad, and during the past hundred years Revolutions—Democratic and Reactionary—have had the same result. In England no questions are ever asked, but on the Continent generally matters are arranged differently, and now foreigners are simply asked to give such information respecting themselves which any Frenchman, documents in hand, may be called upon to supply about himself at any hour out of the twenty-four. If some similar system were adopted in London it might possibly help the police to discover the authors of the Murders that are causing so much consternation just now.

The Paris potboys, or *garçons limonadiers*, who are now on strike, have been made responsible for the explosion which took place early yesterday morning near the Porte Saint-Denis. A bomb of some sort was thrown into the cellar of an "employment-agency," and when it exploded great damage was caused, not only in the house but in the neighbourhood. Windows were broken in every direction, and a big wall was knocked down. There was a great panic in the locality during the morning, and most of the people living near the scene of the explosion rushed out of their beds, thinking that an earthquake had taken place. The accidents to persons were insignificant, only a few men having been slightly hurt by falling rubbish.

To-day Parisians had a sensation of their own in the shape of a local drama of the typical kind. A chemist found that his wife had been in the company of a shop assistant, and he accordingly shot the man dead in a most determined and deliberate manner. M. Coignet, the chemist in question, has his shop at No. 7 in the Place Péreire, just above the end of the Boulevard Malesherbes, and near the railway of the *Ceinture*. He is a little man, about thirty-four years old, and always passed for a hard-working, honourable person. He has been established in the locality for the past ten years, and after his business was over he usually amused himself by "star-gazing," as some of his rougher neighbours used to characterise M. Coignet's liking for the study of Astronomical science. Late on Summer evenings the chemist was always to be seen on the footpath outside his shop, his telescope pointing to the heavens, and his notebook near him on a chair ready to receive his scientific jottings. Madame Coignet is a rather good-looking woman, about four years younger than her husband, and she has had two children—one a girl five years old, and the other a baby-in-arms. Unknown to her husband Madame Coignet had for some time carried on a *liaison* with the shop-assistant, Charles Courdal, a young man of twenty-one. The predilection of Madame Coignet for the assistant had long been the talk of the locality, and was frequently commented upon by the goodwives around. Nevertheless, the chemist had no suspicions, until this morning, when, after having returned from the school to which he had taken his little daughter, he called out for Courdal, who was not in the shop. Receiving no reply, M. Coignet went into his dining-room behind the shop, and then saw Courdal coming out of Madame Coignet's bed-room. The chemist, pale with rage and indignation, asked his wife what she had had to say to his assistant. "We have been kissing one another," she replied; and the husband, after rushing to his bookcase for a revolver, pointed the weapon at Courdal, who ran back to the bed-room and tried to escape into the street by a window. He became, however, entangled in the window-curtains, and while he was trying to extricate himself the chemist fired point-blank at him. Courdal received three shots, one of which entered the nape of his neck and killed him dead. Madame Coignet, who ran to the porter's lodge, was brought back by the police-inspector, who had been sent for. The chemist, on being examined before the *Procureur de la République*, stated that he was not master of himself when he fired. He was sorry for having been so excited, and averred that his first intention was to make his wife and the assistant admit their guilt and then to institute proceedings in the Divorce Court. The chemist was temporarily released from custody, and continued to transact business in his shop during the afternoon, under the supervision of policemen. "Madame" was also guarded by the "agents of the Law," and played with her baby in a room contiguous to that in which the dead body of her clandestine lover was awaiting the arrival of the legal officials who were to continue the inquiry.

Traitors seem to abound in the French Army. At one time "military-plans" are stolen and sold; at another rifles of the "new pattern" are offered by soldiers to foreign Governments, and so it goes on until the War-Office authorities are almost at their wits' end. The latest discovered traitors are two infantry Corporals, Bernard and Allyre, who offered to sell "Lebel-rifles and *cartouches*" to the Italian Government. Bernard was arrested owing to some letters of his which were picked up by a child at play, who took them to its father, a legal functionary. He, finding that the writer of the documents was a soldier, handed them over to the police. Corporal Allyre on his part wrote to the Italian Consul at Nantes offering to send him a "Lebel *cartouche*," and pointing out in a very suggestive manner that Corsica might easily be taken by the Italians. Unluckily for Allyre the Consul, M. Galot, is a Frenchman, who lost no time in sending the epistle to the Prefect. As there have been so many traitors in camp within the past two years, the severest punishment is now called for in the cases of the latest culprits, and it is highly probable that it will be meted out to them.

A dentist at Lyons, named Pilloy, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to commit an outrage on a respectable girl who went to him for the purpose of having one of her teeth stopped. After the rascal had applied an anæsthetic to the dental nerve of his patient she fell asleep, but speedily awoke, and rushed out of the chair in which she was sitting. The dentist tried to hold her back from the door, but the girl's cries obliged him to let her go. She immediately went home and informed her friends, who had Pilloy arrested. A few years ago another dentist in Lyons was condemned to three years' imprisonment for a similar attempt; while a Rouen dental practitioner, who succeeded in carrying out his infamous project, was sent to gaol for eight years. Pilloy is a man of about thirty-five years of age. He has admitted his guilt to the magistrates, and has been committed for trial.

At present the Lyric Theatres of Paris are busy in bringing forward *débutants* experimentally for the purpose of testing their efficiency in view of the novelties to be produced later in the Season. Thus, a *débutante* was tried last evening at the Grand-Opéra in the part of Amnéris, the Royal rival of Aïda. The name of Landi is not quite unfamiliar to the English public, seeing that, if I remember rightly, her mother appeared on the Italian stage in London many years ago. Mdlle. Landi herself has been singing during the past Winter at private *soirées* here, notably at the Princesse Mathilde's, who is always ready to offer a helping hand to artists of talent. The young lady displayed, whenever she sang in private, a mezzo-soprano of very pleasant *timbre* and a style of "phrasing" which invariably won for her the approbation of cultivated musicians. She has, moreover, a good presence, and she "takes the stage" with a self-possession remarkable in one so young. The experience of last night, however, suggests a doubt whether her voice is powerful enough for so large an area as that of the Opéra. It is only fair, nevertheless, to make some allowance for stage-fright, although she did not betray any signs of it, and it is possible that in her next *rôle* she may make more effect. The other characters in Verdi's opera were remarkably well filled. Mdlle. Adiny, for instance, has never sung so well as she did last night in the grateful music allotted to the swarthy slave Aïda, while M. Jean de Reszké, who made his *rentrée* for the Season, sang with the force and facility which rendered him so popular lately in London. In the dramatic *finale* of the third act his trumpet tones told with thrilling effect, and here he was ably seconded by M. Melchisédec, who gives a strong dramatic colouring to the part of Amonasro, the Ethiopian King. The house was quite full, and there were present many fair lovers of music, conspicuous among them being Lady de Grey.

On the Bourse to-day the last quotations were: Three per Cents., 82f 60c (a fall of 30c); Four and a Half per Cents., 105f 70c (a fall of 15c); Italians, 97f 10c (a fall of 15c); Turks, 15f 27½c (a fall of 7½c); Spanish Exteriors, 75f 60c; Egyptian Unified, 428f; ditto Preference, 520f; and Ottoman Bank, 540f. Suez Canal Shares closed at 2,245f, and Rio Tinto at 500f. There was another fall in Home-funds to-day, as well as in some of the Foreign-stocks. The Market was firm until the signature of the Decree relating to foreigners residing in France was received, when a reaction suddenly set in.

KAISER WILHELM'S TOUR.

[TELEGRAMS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

VIENNA, Oct. 2.

The German Emperor will be met at the frontier to-night by two officers of the Austrian Hussar-regiment of which he is honorary-colonel. He will be received at the station of St. Pölten by the German Ambassador in Vienna.

His Majesty is expected to reach Vienna at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. The Emperor of Austria, the Crown-Prince, and all the Archdukes will await the German Kaiser on the platform. Weather permitting the Imperial party will drive in open carriages to the Bourg, where the Emperor William will be received by the Empress.

To-morrow evening there will be a Concert at the Palace, and on Wednesday a grand banquet will be given in honour of his German Majesty.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the Kaiser Wilhelm's reception at Munich, and the Government expresses its delight in a *communiqué* to the *North German Gazette*, which points out how firmly-rooted in the hearts of the German Nation are the institutions of the German Empire which were founded in 1870.

I suppose it is necessary to mention some statements published in a print called the *Bayerische Vaterland*, though I do not see what pleasure the *Freisinnige Zeitung* can have in hanging up the dirty linen of the past to the gaze of the World. There it is affirmed that King Ludwig the First applied to the Emperors of Austria and Russia for aid against the necessity of joining the new Empire. These Monarchs declined to interfere. He then asked his War-Minister if he could rely on the Army, and received this pregnant reply: "I cannot answer for anything."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MUNICH, Oct. 1.

The Emperor William arrived here at nine o'clock this evening amid the firing of a Royal salute, and was received at the railway station by the Prince Regent and the members of the Bavarian Royal House, the Ministers, the principal officers of the army, and other notabilities.

The Emperor and the Prince Regent embraced and kissed each other repeatedly, after which his Majesty greeted the other Royal and distinguished personages. The Chief Burgomaster then read an address welcoming the Emperor to the town.

His Majesty, in reply, expressed the pleasure which it afforded him to have the opportunity to visit the Bavarian capital, the capital of that country which had played so important a part in the history of the German Empire, and whose Royal House was one of the most important in the Empire.

OUR INDIAN "LITTLE WARS."

BLACK-MOUNTAIN AND SIKKIM.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIMLA, Oct 2.

All the troops composing the Black Mountain punitive expedition have assembled at Oghi and Derbend, the two bases of operation. The column at Derbend will cross the Punjaub frontier to-morrow morning, and advance into the Black-Mountain country as far as Katkoi.

On the morning of the 4th inst. columns one, two, and three, from Oghi, will cross the frontier and ascend the Mountain by three different routes, arriving in the evening near Seri on the western slope.

Some answers have been received to the terms offered by the Government to the Black-Mountain tribes. Certain of them have promised not to molest the troops; the Akazais declare that they will fight; while the other tribes have not replied at all.

SIMLA, Oct. 2 (LATER).

In order that the British forces may not be exposed to the rigours of a winter in the Sikkim passes, it is proposed shortly to bring the troops to a lower altitude, probably to Pedong, within the British frontier.

A small detachment, however, will probably remain at Gnatong, and be relieved from time to time.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Stocks opened weak and lower. During the afternoon business was irregular, and the market closed generally weak. Money, easy. Petroleum, quiet, but steady. Flour, strong. Sugar, dull, and price nominal. Tin, firm. Iron, firm, but quiet.

	Yesterday's Prices.	To-day's Prices.
Call Money, U.S. Government Bonds	2 p.c.	2 p.c.
Call Money, Other Securities	2 p.c.	2 p.c.
Exchange on London, Sixty Days	4 83½	4 83½
Cable Transfers	4 88¼	4 88¼
Exchange on Paris (60 days' sight)	5 23¾	5 23¾
Exchange on Berlin (60 days' sight)	94¾	94¾
Four per Cent. U.S. Funded Loan	x d 129	129
Western Union Telegraph Shares	85½	85½
Canada Southern Shares	56¼	56
Canadian Pacific Shares	58¼	58¼
Central of New Jersey Shares	91	90¼
Central Pacific Shares	36¼	35
Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy	116	115½
Chicago and North-West. Ordinary	115	114¾
Chicago and North-West. Pref. Shrs.	145	145
Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Shrs.	68¾	67¾
Chicago, Milwaukee, &c., Preferred	110	109¾
Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western	144½	x d 142¾
Denver and Rio Grande Shares	20¾	20¾
Illinois Central Shares	118	117
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	104	103½
Louisville and Nashville Shares	61¾	60¾
Michigan Central Shares	91	90¼
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Shares	12¾	12¾
New York, Lake Erie, and Western	30¾	30
New York, ditto, 2nd Mort. Bnds.	102	101½
New York Central and Hudson River	109¼	108¾
New York, Ontario, and Western	17¾	17¾
Northern Pacific Common Stock	27¾	27¼
Northern Pacific Preferred Stock	61¾	61½
Norfolk and Western Pref. Shares	56¾	57
Ohio and Mississippi Shares	25¾	25¼
Oregon and Trans-Continental	31¾	31
Philadelphia and Reading Shares	54	53¾
St. Louis & San Francisco Com. Shrs.	32¾	32¾
St. Louis & San Francisco Pref. Shrs.	73½	73¾
St. Louis & S. Frncisco. First Prf. Shrs.	113½	113½
Union Pacific Shares	62¾	62¾
Wabash, S. Louis, & Pacific Com. Shrs.	15¾	15
Wabash, S. Louis, & Pacific Pref. Shrs.	28¾	28¼
Cotton, Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	32,000	35,000
Cotton, Day's Export to Great Britain	10,000	5,000
Cotton, Day's Export to Continent	11,000	6,000
Cotton, Middling Upland, on spot	10⅛	10⅛
Petroleum, Crude	6¾	6¾
Petroleum, Standard White	7¾	7¾
Petroleum, Pipe Line Certificates	95¾	94¾
Spirits of Turpentine	41½	41½
Lard, Wilcox's	11 00	11 00
Lard, Wilcox's Futures (Nov. del.)	10 00	10 25
Lard, Fairbank's	11 25	11 25
Tallow, Prime City	5¼	5¼
Sugar, Fair Refining Muscovadoes	5¼	5¼
Corn, New Western	51¾	51¾
Wheat, Spring, No. 2, Chicago	106¾	106¾
Wheat, Red Winter, on spot	108¾	108¾
Coffee, Fair Rio, on spot	15¾	15¾
Coffee, Good Rio, on spot	15¾	15¾
Flour, Extra State Shipping Brands	3.70 3.90	3.70 3.90
Iron, Coltness, No. 1	21 00	21 50
Tin, Straits	23 40	23 50
Steel Rails	29	29
Copper (Oct. delivery)	17 72	—
Freight Petroleum to United Kingdom	*4s 0d	†4s 0d
Freight for Grain, stm. to L'pool, pr. bl.	4¼d	4¼d
Freight ditto London, do.	6d	5½d
Freight for Cotton to Liverpool	¼	15-64
PHILADELPHIA.		
Pennsylvania Railroad Shares	56¾	56¼
Petroleum, Standard White	7¾	7¾
NEW ORLEANS.		
Cotton, Middling, on spot	9¾	9¾

* † To arrive 5s 3d.

PRICES FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Wheat opened easier, at a decline of about ¼c, October selling at 104⅜ and May at 111⅜. The market hardened immediately to 105 for October and 108⅞ for December deliveries. Speculation was again in control of the market, and shorts covered heavily. After considerable fluctuation the market suddenly advanced near the close, and the final tone is strong, 2½c to 3½c dearer. On the curb values are reported about 2c dearer than the official closing.

Sales, futures, 10,424,000 bushels; spot, 253,000 bushels. Receipts, 120,000 bushels; same day last year, 178,356 bushels. Clearances, 10,000 bushels.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
To-day	107¾	108¼	111	112¾	116¾
Yesterday	105	108¾	109¾	112	[illegible]

Corn at the opening was firm, at ⅛c improvement, but became quiet on reported increasing movement from the interior. The trade for export was fair, and the market leaves off firm in sympathy with wheat, prices being ⅛c to ¼c up.

Sales, futures, 1,140,000 bushels; spot, 142,000 bushels. Receipts, 260,000 bushels; same day last year, 32,872 bushels. Clearances, 70,000 bushels.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
To-day	51¾	51¾	51¾	[illegible]
Yesterday	51¾	51¾	51¾	[illegible]

Lard opened firm, and has ruled strong on heavy speculative purchases, bulls both here and at Chicago operating freely. The cash trade was restricted, but the closing is strong, at 8 to 15 points improvement.

Sales, 3,000 tierces.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
To-day	11.25	9.84	8.84	8.86	8.88
Yesterday	—	9.79	8.80	8.80	—

Coffee at the opening was steady, unchanged, with sales of November at 12.40, the market improving immediately to 12.45, paid for the same position. December sold at 11.... to 11.85, and May at 11.55. In sympathy with... European and Brazil news a firm tone obtained, and after a heavy trade and considerable buying for foreign account the market closes strong 15 to 20 points up.

Sales, 24,500 bags.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.
To-day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yesterday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cotton has ruled quieter, but with a fair local trade, closes steady, with futures slightly lower.

Sales, 75,100 bales.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
To-day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yesterday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Petroleum.—Pipe Line Certificates opened unchanged at 95¾, and have been dealt in to a moderate extent, closing steady at 94¾c.

Sales, 1,560,000 barrels; pipe-line runs, 100,000 barrels; shipment from regions, 80,000 barrels.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Wheat was quoted ⅛c down at the opening, but fluctuations were again considerable. After sales of November and December at 105 the market sold up quickly to 107½ for November, and 107 for December, while May sold at 108¾ and October at 106. The market has been excited on shorts pressing to cover, and the closing is strong 2c to 3½c dearer. On the curb December was quoted about 110.

Receipts, 570,000 bushels; same day last year, 617,300 bushels.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May.
To-day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yesterday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Corn opened firm, quotably unchanged, but hardened in unison with wheat. Early sales of current month were concluded at 42½c, and the market sold up later in sympathy with wheat, closing strong ⅛c to ¼c up.

Receipts, 570,000 bushels; same day last year, 337,423 bushels.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
To-day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Yesterday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]

Lard was firm at the opening, and has been under speculative control, closing firm at 2½ to 15 points advance. Stocks here are 12,000 tierces, as against 27,000 tierces last month.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
To-day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yesterday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pork opened strong, with early sales of October at 15.60. Bears bought freely to cover, owing to light stocks, and the market leaves off strong at the advance. Stocks here are 51,000 barrels, as against 83,000 barrels last month.

Receipts: Hogs, 10,000; same day last year, 24,504.

	Oct.	Nov.	Year Pork.
To-day	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Yesterday	[illegible]	—	[illegible]

Ribs have ruled active and excited, with bulls forcing the market. Country telegrams showed some uneasiness on the part of shorts, closing tone strong, 17½ to 32½ points up. Stocks here are 9,000,000lb, as against 2,200,000lb last month.

	Oct.	Jan.
To-day	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yesterday	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bacon is firm at the advance. Light hogs are 5 and heavy hogs 10 points up.

Receipts, Hogs, Western Cities, 32,000; same day last year, 37,000.

	Clear middle halves.	Light hogs.	Heavy hogs.
To-day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yesterday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The provision market has been strong throughout.

The Lord Mayor Elect (Mr. Alderman Whitehead) has appointed the Rev. Main. S. A. Walrond, M.A., president of Sion College and rector of St. Lawrence Jewry, to be his chaplain during his mayoralty.

Professor Thos. Carnelly, of University College, Dundee, has been appointed to the vacant chair of chemistry at Aberdeen University.

GERMAN COURT AND POLITICS.

THE KAISER'S "DIARY."

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Oct. 2.

Professor Geffcken's case has been referred to the Imperial High-court of Justice at Leipzig. His family applied at Berlin and Friedrichsruh for permission to have the prisoner—for that is what he is now—released on bail, but the Chancellor himself is said to have returned a steadfast negative answer. It is clear, then, that he is being treated as a criminal, and that the crime which is laid at his door is Treason to his Country (*Landesverrath*). He is probably to be tried for having offended against Paragraph ninety-two, Section two of the Penal-Code, which deals with offences imperilling the rights of the German Empire or of a Federal State in their relations to another Government by destroying, forging, or suppressing documents or proofs that speak about such rights. If Herr Geffcken has incorrectly copied the original, which is doubtless in the possession of the Minister of the Imperial Household, his case may very probably come under this section. At any rate, he is being treated as if he were a conspirator, for his letters were all stopped at the Hamburg Post-office. The course that the trial will take will now be determined by the Court at Leipzig.

The *Cologne Gazette* contains this sentence:

If Kaiser Friedrich really confided to one or several personages of this kind metallic proofs of his diary, it is difficult to suppress the feeling that the demand to see the monument which he thought he had erected to his genius in his diary unveiled before admiring posterity must have been more lively and stronger in him than the sense of the obligations imposed upon him by regard for his Son, his Dynasty, and his Fatherland.

It is possible that the Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* is ignorant of the fact I have already telegraphed to you, that no copies, metallic or other, were ever made of this particular "Diary," which was always intended to be for personal and private use only, and not for publication, and that nobody knows how Herr Geffcken got at it. He may be abused for his unpardonable error, but where is justice when the writer of a private "Diary" is maligned? The original work is in the possession of Kaiserin Friedrich, and Prince Bismarck knows where the particular pages containing these extracts are to be found.

In the absence of Count Berchem, Herr von Holstein will act as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign-Affairs till Count Herbert Bismarck's return to Berlin.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERLIN, Oct. 2.

It is asserted here that Professor Geffcken informed the examining magistrate by whom he was interrogated that he had been authorised by the late Emperor Frederick to publish the diary three months after the death of his Majesty.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Mr. John Lart thoroughly deserves the reward of merit that was unanimously granted him last night. True, the audience was a thin one, but it made up in enthusiasm for what it lacked in numbers, and awarded a genuine tribute of praise to a play that, however gloomy, has certainly three desirable qualities in it—imagination, interest, and considerable literary merit. These are not the times, perhaps, to ask the public to take an interest in tales of murder, in ghost stories, in skeletons in ancestral cupboards, in anything that is weird, spectral, or harrowing. For our amusement just now we do not go to haunted abbeys or to contemplate in grey churchyards. The mind requires some reaction from the horrors with which it has been surfeited. Still it would be a thousand pities if on this account alone attention and encouragement were withdrawn from a play so vigorous and distinguished for such virility and dignity of aim as "The Monk's Room" has proved itself to be. Steeped as the stage has been of late in frivolity, faithless as authors have proved to the cause of dramatic earnestness and literary dignity, it is encouraging to turn to a work by a young hand that is already so well built and firmly knit, and promises to be followed up by plays of equal force and firm dramatic interest. That Mr. Lart is more than lucky in his interpreters, that he may congratulate himself on securing for his drama the very people who can best adorn it few will deny. The author will doubtless be the first to admit it. The good plays that have been lost to the stage by feeble or half-hearted interpretation are numberless. The authors who have been ridiculed for their want of skill when censure should have fallen on the clumsy folk who marred what they might have made are beyond calculation. Here then is a work that is positively raised to importance by the power, the talent, and the high aim of the actor, for Mr. Lart, if he searched the whole field of modern art, could not have found for so peculiar a theme artists so sincere and loyal to his cause as Mr. E. S. Willard, Mr. Hermann Vezin, and Miss Alma Murray. "The Monk's Room" is a play that requires no light or frivolous hand, it must be attacked and attacked boldly. The work is clever, but it was carried to success mainly by the serious handling of these able assistants, who have seldom been seen to greater advantage. This is no stereotyped compliment, it is strictly true. Mr. Willard is seen for the first time in a character of greater variety and scope than many that have been written for him. He is no longer the mere conventional villain, the stock rascal, the cheap adventurer, the modern swindler. He is a man of heart as well as a man of brains, and his love scene with Miss Alma Murray in its manliness, its grip of passion, and its welcome sincerity, reveals the popular actor in a new light. Mr. Willard is not the accepted stage lover, the pretty pleader, the curled darling, the idolised of the sentimental school-girl, but a man who makes love with his brain as well as his lips. It was a charming scene, fresh, original, and truthful, that love-plight between Mr. Willard and Miss Alma Murray, sheltering under the old boughs of a ruined oak. Mr. Hermann Vezin, the old grey wolf of a Socialist, the man whose heart has been crushed by disappointment, the strong-minded, assertive nature that makes of will a religion, and self a god, has the exact character that suits his vigorous declamation and his finished style. In appearance and manner he might have sat for that old fellow, powerful in feature and arrogant in death, who would not be quiet or unclench his fist when Robert Browning saw him stretched on the marble death-bed of the Morgue.

The story is far too interesting to spoil by relation; indeed, it is exactly one of those stage-stories that when told is spoiled. The author has with rare ingenuity kept his secret to the very last chapter, and the final act, for a wonder, is infinitely more powerful and interesting than any that have preceded it. Our attention is not occupied merely with a conventional ghost story or a ghastly murder tale. There is, no doubt, an atmosphere of the weird and terrible in all that appertains to "The Monk's Room," but it is a tale of modern life, however romantic, and does not take our minds from the present century, with all its interest and imagination. In any case the happy companionship of two such actors as Mr. Willard and Mr. Vezin in a powerful play is no slight recommendation. They are the opposing forces, and it was interesting to note how, as the story proceeded, assertive will was transferred from time to time from one to the other. At one time the crafty Socialist had the key of the situation; at another the conscience-haunted Sir Darrell Erne triumphed and towered above his enemy. We saw the minds of the men as they stood before us, and this is the thing that so few authors can suggest and fewer artists execute. There falls to Mr. Willard a share of all the love interest that the play affords; his agony is tempered with a very true and natural devotion with which a noble wife inspires him; whilst to Mr. Vezin has been allotted the best speeches in the play, which he does not gabble or slur over like one of the modern school, but speaks out and vigorously declaims with the true ring of the older and truer school of acting. In fact, both Mr. Willard and Mr. Vezin act the Socialist and his victim; they do not merely talk the parts. The change was welcome and refreshing. Miss Alma Murray, as a true-hearted, high-spirited girl, was at times graceful and sympathetic, but rose as the subject rose to dignity and power. In the last scenes her acting was singularly impressive. Indeed, there were very few weak spots. At a most awkward moment of the play Mr. Stephen Caffrey was entrusted with a very difficult scene, and he acquitted himself admirably. It is not every young actor who can suddenly appear as a mad servitor and hold his audience. The lighter comic scenes fall to the care of Mr. Forbes Dawson, Miss Helen Leyton, and Mr. Edward Rose, and they can all be congratulated on their light touch and studious moderation. Another most difficult character, and one of the utmost importance, was cleverly personated by Miss Marion Lea; so that, whatever may be thought of Mr. John Lart's gloomy subject, all that art can do to lighten it was certainly done. There is often raised a sudden cry for imaginative and cultured work even on the modern stage. Well, here, at any rate, is a play that betrays no frivolous hand, one that has cost its author thought and developed industry, whilst its interpretation does infinite credit to the able and conscientious artists who have taken it in hand. "The Monk's Room" should be seen by all who appreciate good acting.

Dated Wellington, New Zealand, Oct. 2, a Reuter's telegram says: "The revenue derived from Customs during the past six months fell short of the estimates by £29,000."

The Queen-Regent of Spain and the members of the Royal family arrived at Madrid yesterday from San Sebastian, and were received at the railway station by the principal State officials.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF CORN.—The Association of Corn Millers, at their meeting held in Leeds yesterday afternoon, resolved, it is stated, to advance the price of flour 1s 6d per bag of 18 stone; making a rise in the price of flour of 7s per bag in seven weeks.

COPYRIGHT AND PATENTS.—A Reuter's telegram, dated Monte Video, Oct. 1, states: "The Spanish Minister here has asked the South American Law Congress, now sitting in this city, to recognise proprietorship in literary and artistic works, and the United States Minister has claimed the same right for patents and trade marks. The proposals have been favourably received by the Congress, and will probably be adopted."

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—Oct. 2.

(Before Mr. Wreford, Assistant-Receiver.)

Re L. L. Bauman.—This was a first meeting of creditors. The debtor, described as of Hyde Park-square, of no occupation, had a receiving order made against him on the petition of Mr. H. Sanguinetti, of Old Bond-street, and attributes his failure to insufficient income and to losses on the turf. There was no offer, and it was resolved to wind up the estate in bankruptcy, with the Official Receiver as trustee.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

WESTMINSTER.—"A Very Strange Thing."—An elderly man who applied to Mr. Partridge for advice said he should like to know whether a wife could pick her husband's pocket with impunity. (A laugh.)—Mr. Partridge: Speak to the police.—Applicant: They won't take any notice or give me advice. It's a very funny thing if a man can be robbed in his own house by his wife as I have been. A very strange thing indeed.—Mr. Partridge: You must go and complain to the police.—Applicant left, evidently dissatisfied with the result of his application.

WORSHIP-STREET.—East-end Lodging-houses. *Mary M'Carthy*, a powerful young woman, well known at this court, was charged with stabbing Ann Mason in the face.—The prosecutrix said she was deputy of a lodging-house in Spitalfields, and the prisoner was a lodger.—The Magistrate (Mr. Montagu Williams, Q.C.): Is it one of the common lodging-houses one hears of?—Witness: Yes, sir.—Mr. Williams: Then tell me this: How many beds do you make up there?—Witness: Twenty-eight singles and twenty-four doubles.—Mr. Williams: By "doubles" you mean for a man and woman?—Witness: Yes, sir.—Mr. Williams: And the woman can take any man she likes. You don't know if the couple are married or not?—Witness: No, sir. We don't ask them.—Mr. Williams: Precisely what I thought. And the sooner these lodging-houses are put down the better. They are the haunt of the burglar, the home of the pickpocket, and the hotbed of prostitution. I don't think I can put it stronger than that. It is time the owners of these places, who reap large profits from them, were looked after.—The witness then continued her evidence, and said that because the prisoner had become quarrelsome the "missus" told her, the deputy, to refuse the woman's money for the future, and M'Carthy out of spite stabbed witness in the face and neck with a piece of a skewer.—Mr. Williams: Who's the "missus" you mention?—Witness: Mrs. Wilmot.—Mr. Williams: Oh! A woman is the owner then. But she doesn't live there?—Witness: No, sir. In Brick-lane.—Mr. Williams: What is she?—Witness: A baker.—Mr. Williams: Has she any more of these common lodging-houses?—Witness: Yes, sir, two in Wentworth-street, close by where I am in George-yard.—Mr. Williams: And how many beds does she provide there?—Witness: Sixty or seventy, sir.—Mr. Williams: What is the price of a bed?—Witness: Fourpence and eightpence.—Mr. Williams: Eightpence for a double. Was she a double or single?—Witness: Double. She always had a man with her.—Mr. Williams: Is she married?—Witness: No; I don't think so.—Mr. Williams: Then the place is a brothel.—The inspector on duty in the court said that the beds were let for the night.—Mr. Williams: That makes no difference, whether let for a short time or for a night. The witness says that a woman can take any man in there, and so long as 8d is paid no question is asked. What is that but a house carried on for immoral accommodation?—Mr. Enoch Walker, vestry clerk of Shoreditch, said that he had had a good deal of experience with such places, but they could only be touched by one section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—Mr. Williams: Then I hope they will not be exempt from future legislation. They are places where, according to the witness, the thief or the criminal can hide all day for the payment of fourpence or eightpence for a bed each night. As a magistrate I have made it my business to go over some of these places, and I say that the sooner they are put down the better. In my humble judgment they are about as unwholesome and unhealthy, as well as dangerous to the community, as can well be. There are places among them where the police dare not enter, and where the criminal hides all day long. I have seen so much that I hope what I have said will do something to call attention to them. The prisoner, after the evidence of a police-constable had corroborated that of the lodging-house deputy, was sentenced to a month's hard labour.—She left the dock threatening the prosecutrix.

THAMES.—Cruelty to Children.—*John Tobin*, 27, a painter, and *Elizabeth Tobin*, 27, his wife, both living at 10, Hale-street, Poplar, were charged with neglecting to provide adequate food, clothing, and medical aid for their child Daniel, aged 2½ years, whereby his health is seriously injured.—Francis Webster, relieving officer to the Poplar Board of Guardians, deposed that on going to the house on Saturday evening he found the little boy Daniel in a room by himself lying on an iron bedstead with only a small shirt on. The room was shockingly dirty. The little fellow was too weak to speak or cry. As witness left the house he saw the male prisoner coming down the street in a drunken condition. On Monday the child was removed to the infirmary.—Dr. Thomas Harvey stated that he was called to see the boy, who was almost dying from starvation. He considered the child's life was in danger. The infant was now very much improved, although it was still very weak and hardly able to speak or cry.—Warrant-officer Baker deposed that when he arrested the prisoners the woman said, "I had a row with the old man on Saturday night, and I have not been home since." The husband was very drunk at the time.—The relieving officer stated that the man earned 5s a day, and was at work last week.—Mr. Saunders remanded the prisoners for a week.

Crime in Whitechapel.—*William Seaman*, 40, a builder, of 11, Princes-street, Whitechapel, was charged with attempting to murder John Simkin, a chemist, of 82, Berner-street, Whitechapel.—Inspector R. Thresher, H Division, watched the case on behalf of the Commissioners of Police. While the complainant was serving the accused on Saturday night, the 8th ult., Seaman struck him over the head with a hammer.—Mr. Saunders committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court for attempted murder.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Her Majesty's ship Serapis, Captain Boardman, C.B., the last trooper of the season, went out for her trial trip yesterday, and will sail Oct. 10. with the last India reliefs.

The first-class battleship Benbow, now at Spithead (Captain Powlett), leaves to-day to join the flag of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, commanding the Mediterranean Squadron, which is now cruising. She is the relief of the Thunderer, which returned to Portsmouth last July.

At the Admiralty yesterday the following appointments were announced: Commanders—Arthur George Fullerton, to the Belleisle, additional, for coastguard division at Kingstown; Frederick Rehlin, to the Belleisle, additional for coastguard division at Carrickfergus (both to date 1st inst.) Chief Engineer—George Ross, to the Gannet, when recommissioned. Engineers—Stephen Hockey, to the Cockatrice (to date 10th inst.) John S. Sugars-Gibson, to the Arethusa (to date 10th inst.) Staff-Surgeon—Christopher Pearson, to the Gannet, when re-commissioned. Surgeon—Frederick Walter Stericker, to the Cockatrice (undated). Gunners—Henry Berry, to the Rattlesnake; Thomas Carroll, to the Alacrity (both to date 19th inst.)

AUCTION SUMMARY—This Day.

[illegible]

LAW NOTICES—This Day.

Bankruptcy.—At the Bankruptcy Court, Lincoln's Inn-fields, before Mr. [illegible], sitting in Chambers, in Room [illegible].—Motion, Sec. 20; M. D. Kavanagh, at 11. Motion: F. Tilett, at 11. Petition, at 11. Petitions (4), at 11½. Petitions (4), at 12. Petitions (3), at 12½. Petitions (2), at 1.—Department of the Chief Official Receiver.—Meetings of Creditors.—At the Bankruptcy-buildings, Portugal-street.—First meetings: E. E. Moore, at 11—S. F. Foster-Burrell, at 11—[illegible] Worthy, at 12.—At 33, Carey-street.—First meeting: H. Holloway, at 12. General meeting: G. Tatum, at 11.

NATIONAL REVENUE.

Revenue and other Receipts.	Estimate for the year 1888-9.	Receipts from April 1, 1888, to Sept. 29, 1888.	Receipts from April 1, 1887, to Sept. 30, 1887.
Balance April 1, 1888:	£	£	£
Bank of England	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Ireland	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
		7,[illegible]	[illegible]
Revenue.			
Customs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excise	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stamps	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Land Tax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
House Duty	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Property and Income Tax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Post Office	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Telegraph Service	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Lands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int. Suez Canal, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revenue	[illegible]	£38,157,[illegible]	£36,[illegible]
Total, including balance		£45,[illegible]	£44,[illegible]

Treasury, Oct. 2.

Suffered the Greatest Agony from Skin Diseases. Cured by Cuticura.—"The Cuticura Remedies have completely cured me of an exceedingly bad case of eczema and psoriasis which have resisted the efforts of some of the best medical men of this county. I have had the above skin disease for over 15 years, and have been in the greatest agony one can imagine. When I have retired to bed at night I have not been able to sleep owing to the pain, and when I have got up in the morning about two double handfuls of scales, which have fallen from my body, have been left in the bed. I have been taking all kinds of medicine for 15 years, and the last physician I consulted said it was a very extreme case, and he could do me no good. As I am well known here, there are a great many persons who know of the wonderful cure the Cuticura Remedies have effected in my case. I recommend them to every one whom I know, and I give you full permission to use this testimonial as you think proper.—Jas. Bevan, Blaenavon."—Of all Chemists. Send stamps to F. Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-street, London, E.C., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.—(Advertisement.)

A Useful Hint.—If British housekeepers, instead of purchasing the commonest of common matches, because they are low priced and thought to be cheap, would use none but matches bearing Bryant and May's name, they would not only get the best value for their money, but would enable Bryant and May to pay thousands of pounds more weekly in wages; and in that way the British housekeepers would be doing real good to the working classes of the East-end of London.—(Advertisement.)

Some savage races live in holes in the ground; and when the savage meets a friend he says, "Next time you're passing drop in on us." Savages do not show traces of age so easily as white persons; but then they have not the means with which civilisation is blessed of hiding such traces. Grey or faded hair, the unmistakable sign of increasing age, can be readily restored to its natural colour and beauty by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer. Sold everywhere.—(Advertisement.)

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

David Heath, Eugen Schiess, Thomas Clark, William Henry Feistead, Harry Pullen, and James King, 124, Fore-st., London, warehousemen; so far as regards Harry Pullen—Frederick Vickery, Frederick Minchener, and Frank Burtenshaw, 10, Cannon-st., London, mantle manufacturers; so far as regards Frederick Vickery—Frederick Arthur Foster and Thomas Down Pettiver, 28, College-st., College-hill, London, solicitors—Margaret Bell and Elsie Edith Evans, 82, Sinclair-rd., West Kensington, Middlesex, school proprietors—Arthur F. Hollis and Edward Round, Poole-st., New North-rd., London, N., varnish manufacturers—William Maybury and Thomas Chapman, 178, Southwark Bridge-rd., Surrey, paper stainers—Thomas Price and Charles Francis Gapper, 35, King-st., Westminster, Middlesex, geographical draughtsmen—Henry James Ball and John Potter, 21, Maclise-rd., West Kensington, builders—Edward Chubb and Charles William Smith, 68, Southgate-rd., Islington, Middlesex, builders—Thomas William Palmer and William George Shakespeare Smith, 10, Charles-sq., Hoxton, N., solicitors—Randolph Charles Want and Edward French Buttemer Harston, 14, Clement's-in., Lombard-st., London, solicitors—Edward Griggs and Abraham Hewett, the Lamb, 94, New-rd., Whitechapel, Middlesex, licensed victuallers—Uriah Kaye and Frank Herbert Pearson, Bradford, woolstaplers—John Walmsley, George Walmsley, and Josiah Walmsley, Hargher Clough, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—William Isaac Iliffe and William Francis Dawson, Coventry, newspaper proprietors—James Botterill and George Hall, Skeldergate, York, masons—Elijah Bowyer and Charles Roberts, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, bacon curers—Walter Joy, William Lomas Joy, George Outhwaite Joy, and Alfred Lomas Joy, Leeds, Yorkshire, seed crushers—William Redfearn and James Bland Slater, 183, Regent-rd., Liverpool, timber merchants—George Christopher Elliott and Thomas Browne, 223, Broad-st., Pendleton, Manchester, drapers—Alfred Kirke Cook, Clement Smith, Thomas James Martin, and Reginald Touzeau Martin, Excelsior Works, Mount, Taunton, Somersetshire, shirt manufacturers; so far as regards Thomas James Martin and Reginald Touzeau Martin—Samuel Ogden Bibby and William Henry Kershaw, 40, Low-st., Keighley, Yorkshire, dentists—William Lunt and Thomas Smith, 64, Hanover-st., Liverpool, tobacco brokers—Richard Cail and David Davies, 9, Dean-st., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron manufacturers—Jacob Booth and Joseph Whittaker, 46, Lees-rd., Oldham, Lancashire, corn merchants—Albert Edward Little and Walter Robertson, Manchester, Lancashire, warehousemen—Dennis Richmond and Richard Lee, 156, Mill-st., Crewe, Cheshire, pawnbrokers—Alfred Edward Congreve and Jonas Archibald Braddock, Longacre-st., Macclesfield, Cheshire, joiners—Charles Gatehouse and William Clark Yates, Manchester, Lancashire, brewers—Henry Cephas Kelly and Alfred James Howson, African-chambers, 19, Old Hall-st., Liverpool, general produce brokers—Joseph Tavy and John Dixon Hainsworth, 9, Quebec-ter., Bradford, Yorkshire, plasterers' tool makers—Thomas Pearson Kirby, Robert F. Macfee, and Alfred Robert Harvey, James-st., Liverpool, merchant tailors; so far as regards Alfred Robert Harvey—Joseph Fletcher, Thomas James Fletcher, and William Henry Fletcher, Swann's-yd., Long-row, Nottingham, whip manufacturers; so far as regards Joseph Fletcher—Samuel Yeadon and Dawson Sutcliffe, Idle, near Bradford, Yorkshire, reed makers—Joseph Richardson, Thomas Earp, William Slater, and Charles Frederick Richardson, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, brewers; so far as regards Thomas Earp and William Slater.

Declaration of Dividend.

William Lee Fawcett and Robert Fawcett, 17, Bath-st., Newgate-st., London, carpet manufacturers, final div. of 4⅞d., Oct. 6, and on any subsequent day excepting Saturday, at Mr. E. Percy Johnson's, Wolverhampton-st., Dudley.

Bankrupt Annulled.

James Butcher, 117, Waterloo-rd., Surrey, builder.

THE BANKRUPTCY (DISCHARGE AND CLOSURE) ACT, 1887.

Applications for Debtors' Discharge.

In the Country.

Borthwick, Alexander, 20, Church-st., Widnes, Lancashire, provision dealer, Oct. 19, Liverpool.

Benton, John, the Atlas Works, 63, Acker-st., Rochdale, Lancashire, bookseller, Nov. 7, Manchester.

Order Made on Application for Discharge.

In the Country.

[illegible]

HAMPTON and SONS.

FURNITURE and DECORATION.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, and

ORNAMENTAL OBJECTS.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE of every description.
Inlaid Cabinets, of good design and finish, from £9 10s.
Easy Chairs from 37s. 6d. Sofas and Couches, from 70s.
Easy Chairs.—Hampton and Sons' Shell Chair, covered in sateen, in three sizes, £3 15s., £4 5s., £4 15s.
Card, Centre, Writing, Occasional, and Coffee Tables in great variety.

DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY FURNITURE.
Sideboards, new designs, from £8 15s.
Easy chairs in morocco, from £5 10s.; Dining Chairs in ditto, from 30s.
Dining Tables, extending, with screw, with deal tops, from 30s.

SCREENS, SCREENS, SCREENS.

HAMPTON and SONS invite an inspection of their new stock of SCREENS for this season, which are not only an exceedingly fine assortment, but are cheaper even than last season, especially Japanese screens.

SCREENS.—JAPANESE, HAND-PAINTED on paper, with decorated cloth backs, four-fold, 5ft. 6in. high, 12s. 9d.
100 GOLD EMBROIDERED JAPANESE SCREENS, on black satin ground, with decorated cloth backs, four-fold, 5ft. 6in. high, only 15s. These are special value and cannot be repeated.
A large quantity of rich silk and gold embroidered screens, on special French satins, in beautiful shades and colourings, from 6s. to £50.

SCREENS.—NEW HIGH RELIEF LEATHER PAPER four-fold Screens, sunk panels, brocaded borders, and decorated cloth backs, 6ft. high, from 30s.

JAPANESE CABINETS, carved shitanwood, rich gold-lacquered decoration, inlaid ivory and pearl in relief. Several very fine specimens from £25.

OLD CHINESE BLUE and WHITE WARE.—Very rare old specimens, at exceptionally low prices. Taizan Ware.—A new shipment of this novel decorative ware, in rich blended colourings and new forms.

ARTISTIC, STANDARD, ADJUSTABLE LAMPS new and special designs, with improved self-extinguishing burners. A splendid assortment in wrought iron and copper, brass and copper, and all polished brass, from 50s.
Table and Suspension Lamps, fitted with all the latest improvements.
A choice selection of Lace Lamp Shades, in newest designs and shapes, from 4s. 9d.

BLACK and BRASS FENDERS and SET of IRONS, from 10s. 6d.
Brass Fenders and set Fire Brasses, from 25s.
Wrought-Iron Curbs, for rests, and set of Irons, from 75s.
Coal Boxes, in all woods, best make, 12s. 6d.
Coal Scuttles, Japanned, art colours, 3s. 9d.; Spark Guards, 1s. 6d.

HAMPTON and SONS' BED-ROOM FURNITURE

WHITE ENAMELLED SUITES, from 3½ guineas to 50 guineas.

ASH BED-ROOM SUITES, with bevelled edge, silvered plate to wardrobe and toilet glass, tile back to washstand, complete, with pedestal, towel rail, and chairs, £8 15s. 6d.

LARGE BED-ROOM SUITES, in new woods, with 6ft. wardrobe with bevelled-edge silvered plate-glass to centre door, from £17 10s.

[illegible]

MAPLE and CO., London.

MAPLE and CO. NEW CURTAINS.

MAPLE and CO. NEW CURTAINS.

MAPLE and CO. have the honour to announce that their stock of CURTAINS and CURTAIN MATERIALS is now complete with the largest assortment of all the latest productions of the English and Continental looms, and comprises numerous elegant novelties, both in texture, design, and colouring. The new fabrics, even at a very few shillings the yard, double width, are remarkable for artistic effect and intrinsic value.

MAPLE and CO. NEW CURTAINS. In designing the New Patterns for the coming season, the artists have made harmonies of colouring that would be effective in artificial light their special study, and in this way many novel and agreeable combinations have been produced. Other fabrics, again, have been specially woven with a view to graceful draping.

MAPLE and CO. NEW CURTAINS. The stock of Curtains comprises an enormous assortment in a great variety of artistic designs and colourings, and includes Tapestry Curtains in soft warm shades, at from 4s. 11d. per pair. These are of simply marvellous value. Other qualities are remarkably cheap, some at 7s. 11d., 11s. 9d., and 14s. 9d. the pair.

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DEAR JOHN.—Come home, or send your address. I shall go out of my mind.—KATE.

FIX it, not in a piece of lead, but in a thick birthday card, and send it to my home.—O. M.

G. E.—My darling, I was beginning to fear you were ill. Could not see you last time. I do so long to see you. Am well, but worried awfully.—Ever, T. T. D. E. G.

JOB.—Leave for Worthing. Return 17th. Hope you are well. Write soon. All well here.

POPS.—Dearest, so grieved. Too unwell to go yet; could next week, if better. Will write you there Thurs. Much to explain—cannot here. Pray write. God bless you.

YARMOUTH JETTY.—Had so many answers, cannot tell which correspondent is the right one. Will writer of letter bearing Paddington post mark give me some address to write to before arranging a meeting? My intentions strictly honourable.—R. S., Kelly's Library, Vigo-street, Regent-street.

TEN POUNDS REWARD will be paid for EVIDENCE which SECURES the CONVICTION of PERSONS employing and inciting others to LIBEL Mr. WILLIAM KELLY. Address Mr. C. H. Bryson, 12, Basinghall-street, E.C.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—LOST, between the City and South Kensington, on Friday last, a DIAMOND RING.—The above reward will be paid to any one bringing it to Mr. Leverson, 22, Holborn Viaduct.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—LOST, on Monday, 24th ult., between Lime-street, E.C., and Old Kent-road, S.E., a PARCEL of ACCOUNT BOOKS, consisting of ledger and journal (bound in green vellum) and two smaller books.—Above reward will be paid to any one returning them to Housekeeper, 9, Lime-street, E.C.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday morning, Sept. 29, a GENTLEMAN'S DIAMOND RING, between Nunhead, S.E. (by London and Chatham Railway to Viaduct Station), and Barbican, E.C.—Apply to A. B., care of J. Bladon, 16, Clerkenwell-road, E.C.

TWO SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE REWARD.—LOST, four or five weeks ago, a brown leather LETTER CASE, containing certificate of registration of steam launch in favour of Barker, 24, Langdon Park-road, Highgate.

LOST, on Sunday last, about eight p.m., near Charing-cross, a lady's GOLD LOCKET, containing photographs.—Any one returning same to 100, The Grove, Hammersmith, will be well REWARDED.

LOOE, Cornwall.—The LOOE HOTEL, the largest in the district, overlooking the harbour, very pleasantly situated, with billiard room, coffee room, private sitting rooms, commercial rooms, and dining rooms, furnished with every convenience, and visitors will find it a very healthy and comfortable winter resort. Terms moderate.—L. A. Cock, Proprietress.

MATLOCK HOUSE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and RESIDENCE for visitors, Matlock Bridge. Tennis, billiards, &c. Physician.—For terms and view of house and grounds address Mr. James, Matlock House, Matlock Bridge.

BOURNEMOUTH.—KEBLE TOWERS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, adjoining Grand Hotel. Best position, near pier. Elegantly furnished rooms. Superior cuisine. Billiards. Home comforts. Terms moderate.—Mrs. Stewart.

BOURNEMOUTH.—DURLEY DEAN MANSION is the most comfortable of BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS. House thoroughly warmed. 56 rooms. References throughout the kingdom. En pension from 35s.—Secretary.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The MANSION (en pension), The Square. Absolutely central. Every room overlooking public pleasure gardens and close to pier. Position is unrivalled, aspects full south and west. Table d'hôte at separate tables. Billiards. Tariff on application.—WALL RICHARDS.

ISLE of WIGHT.—ESPLANADE BOARDING HOUSE (Lucerne), Sandown Bay. Charmingly situated, close to sea. Southerly aspect, catches all sun, rising ground protects from cold. Unequalled autumn residence. 35s. to 45s. weekly.—Mrs. F. Dabell.

RYDE.—YORK HOTEL, George-street. Three minutes walk from pier. Good sea view. Terms, including late dinner Saturday and breakfast Monday, in time for eight o'clock boat, 12s. 6d. Terms £2 2s. per week.—Address A. Drake, Proprietor.

BRIGHTON AUTUMN SEASON.—The GRAND HOTEL. In the best situation, south aspect. Grand entrance hall, reception rooms, dining and table d'hôte rooms. Recently superbly re-decorated, and fitted with electric light throughout. High-class wines. French cuisine. Outside fire escapes. Passenger lift. Hot and cold sea water baths. Gentlemen's swimming bath.—Tariff on application to the Manager.

BRIGHTON.—BLENHEIM HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, opposite Royal Pavilion. Central for all amusements. Entirely refurnished. Under new management. Complete sanitary arrangements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms per day or week. References required. Hot and cold baths. Billiards. Telephone 113.—Address Manageress.

HASTINGS HYDROPATHIC.—Charming residence, beautifully situated. Picturesque grounds. Baths include Turkish with sea-water plunge. Skilled attendants. Billiards, tennis, quoits. Excellent cooking. Liberal table. Home comforts. Moderate charges. Illustrated prospectus on application.

ALBANY HOTEL, Robertson-terrace, Hastings.—Home comforts, with superior cuisine. Moderate tariff or boarding terms.

EASTBOURNE.—BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Burleigh House, Howard-square. Close to park and baths. Good sea view. Liberal table, smoking room. Excellent winter home. Very reduced terms.

MARGATE.—CLIFTONVILLE HOTEL, on High Cliffs, facing sea. The best and healthiest hotel in Margate. Table d'hôte, billiards, lawn tennis. Under entirely new direction. Telegrams, "Cliftonville."—Manager, Henry R. Willats.

MARGATE.—The NAYLAND ROCK.—This club-like hotel is right on the sea, with the unrivalled stretch of sand at a few yards distance, and offers special accommodation for visitors and families at a moderate tariff. Under new proprietorship.

HAXELL'S HOTEL, West Strand, London.
Lighted throughout with electricity.
Completely refurnished by Messrs. Shoolbred and Co.
No fees whatever to servants.